

WE ARE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY SAVERS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

A WEEK OF UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS.

\$30,000 WORTH OF
SILKS, Linens,
LACES,
Embroideries,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
And FINE
Wash Fabrics,

Bought from the receivers of E. S. Jaffray & Co.,
New York,

AT LESS THAN **60c** ON THE DOLLAR.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR DID IT

We are advised by our Mr. J. M. High that the
bulk of these goods will reach here on Tuesday.

We Never Do Things By Halves! THE SALE COMMENCES

WEDNESDAY.

Not a Mere Handful

But a comprehensive line of Seasonable Dry Goods
at prices no one but High can make in the south.

These Goods will be thrown out on
counters in lots from
day to day, and will create quite a stir in Dry
Goods retailing. In order to handle this lot effi-
ciently, we must make room—so, shall offer some

Exceptional Values

from present stock on

Monday and Tuesday.

Boys' Clothing

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
200 Boys' good School Suits
worth \$3.00,

At \$2.00 Suit

375 Boys' all-wool double breasted
Suits, Scotch Cheviot, double knee
and seat, worth \$4.00,

At \$2.50 Suit

500 Boys' Elbe Washable Suits
At 49c Suit

Shoes

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, patent
tips, at 39c.

Ladies' Strap Slippers, at 75c.
Ladies' Tan Oxfords, late style,
at \$1.00.

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots,
worth \$3.00, at \$2.00.
Men's Calf Bals, worth \$2.50,
at \$1.50.

Men's Tan Bals, pointed and
square toe, \$3.00, worth \$5.00.

Dressmaking.

Estimates furnished on all styles
Dresses, for church, street, visiting,
reception or party wear. Satisfac-
tion in fit guaranteed.

Mail Orders.

Shopping by mail is an easy task
at our store. Write for samples.
All orders promptly attended to
same day received.

Muslin

Underwear

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
Ladies' Muslin Drawers and
Chemise, nicely trimmed and well
made,

At 29c, worth 50c

Ladies' Gowns and Skirts, well
made of good quality muslin, five
styles to select from,

At 59c, worth \$1.00

Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers,
nicely finished,

At 59c, worth \$1.00

Big line of ladies' Black Brilli-
ant Skirts, at extremely low prices.

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

5,000 yards Dress Ginghams, easily worth 7½c, at
3 1-2c Yard

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

2,500 yards yard-wide Percales, worth 10c all over town, at
5c Yard

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

4,000 yards Colored Striped Duck Suitings, the 12½c
sort, at.....**7 1-2c Yard**

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

6,000 yards Stripe Suitings, worth 8c, at only
3 1-2c Yard

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

3,500 yards Toile du Nord Ginghams, worth 12½c, at
7 1-2c Yard

Capes and Skirts,

Waists and Wrappers

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

Ladies' all wool Serge Dress
Skirts, full width, organ pleated
back,

\$5.00, worth \$8.50

Ladies' Black Satin and Crepon
Dress Skirts, perfect in style and
finish, worth \$12.50,

At \$7.50 Each

Ladies' Black and Figured Taffeta
Skirts, full sweep, worth \$18.00,

At \$11.00 Each

Ladies' Tan and Black Cloth
Capes, worth \$4.00,

At \$2.25 Each

Ladies' Black Silk and Figured
Satin Capes, with colored silk
lining, worth \$17.50,

At \$10.00 Each

Ladies' Black Velvet Capes,
worth \$20.00,

At \$12.00 Each

Ladies' striped and figured Duck
Suits, latest cut,

At \$2.00

Ladies' black and navy Serge
and Flannel Suits, new style cut,
worth \$8.50,

At \$5.00

One lot ladies' colored Silk
Waists, worth \$7.50,

At \$4.90

One lot ladies' blue and black
Silk Waists, worth \$5.00,

At \$3.50

One lot ladies' stripe and check
Wash Silk Waists, worth \$4.50,

At \$2.75

One lot ladies' Percale Waists,
laundered collars and cuffs, cheap
at \$1.00,

At 50c

500 Ladies' House Wrappers,
worth \$1.75,

Special 98c

Linen Laces
Selling Monday and Tuesday:

Big lot Linen Laces, worth 10c
to 20c,

At 5c Yard

BASEMENT.

Crockery and Glassware

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

For two hours each day—between
10 and 12 o'clock, we will sell:
Fifty gold lined, handsomely deco-
rated Dinner Sets, containing 100
pieces, and bought to sell at \$12.50
per set, between these hours they go
At \$6.98

300 dozen Trilby Vases 15c to 50c.
Violet Bowls, beauties, only 5c.
Bud Vases, rich cut, 50c.
Rose Vases, rich colorings, 25c.

Remember that our entire Base-
ment is devoted to Crockery, Glass-
ware, House Furnishings, Cutlery,
Wooden Ware, Tinware, Toys,
Games and Art Novelties. We
show everything from the cheapest
to the finest made.
Visit our Art Rooms—worth
seeing.

Silks

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

100 pieces striped and figured
Taffeta Silks, just the thing for
waists, in by express from Jaffray
stock, worth 85c,

At 50c Yard

33 pieces fancy Taffeta Silks,
worth \$1.00,

At 69c Yard

67 pieces light and dark stripe,
figured and check, colored and
black and white Silks, never sold
for less than \$1.10,

Special 75c Yard

44 pieces black Dress Silks, Gros
Grains, Armures, Luxors, Satin
Duchess, Moire, Brocades and
Stripes, all worth at least \$1.50,

Special \$1.00 Yard

Colored Dress Goods

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
41 pieces highest grade Novelty
Dress Goods, worth by Jaffray at
jobbers' price, \$1.50,

Our price \$1.00

67 pieces all wool Checks, Mix-
tures and Novelty Suitings, Jaf-
fray's price, \$1.10,

Our price 75c

72 pieces all wool Fancy Mixtures,
easily worth 80c,

Special 49c Yard

50 pieces all wool Cheviots,
Serges and Novelty Dress Goods,
worth 65c at wholesale,

Our price 39c Yard

110 pieces fancy figured Dress
Goods and Scotch Cheviots, worth
50c, special

At 25c Yard

Millinery.

Visit our Millinery Parlors. The
finest display of Pattern Hats, Dutch
Bonnets and Napoleons to be seen
anywhere.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

500 Ladies' Panama Straw Sailors
worth \$1.25,

At 75c

Black Dress Goods.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
40 pieces 48-inch all wool Black
Henrietta, worth 60c,

At 39c Yard

38 pieces Black Granite Serge,
48 inches wide, a marvelous value,
regular price by 20-piece lots was
75c;

Our price 49c

100 yards Lupin's 48-inch silk
finished Black Henrietta, that sold
last season at \$1,

Special 59c

43 pieces all wool Black Crepons
worth 75c,

At 59c Yard

31 pieces Black Crepon, worth
\$1.25,

At 75c

19 pieces Black Crepon, worth
\$2.50,

At \$1.50

Challies.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

47 pieces genuine French figured
Challies, regular 59c yard,

At 35c Yard

White Goods.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
3,000 yards White India Linen,
shortlengths, worth 12½c,

Special 5c Yard

1,000 yards 40-inch Curtain
Swiss, worth 40c,

At 19c Yard

1,000 yards White Check Dimi-
ties, worth 25c,

At 12 1-2c

Imported Wash Fabrics.
Selling Monday and Tuesday:

300 pieces French figured Or-
gandies

At 35c Yard

100 pieces French Figured Dimi-
ties, worth 35c,

At 23c

3,000 yards French Jaconetts,
40 inches wide, worth 25c,

At 12 1-2c

2,000 yards English Crinkled
Gingham, worth 25c,

At 15c Yard.

1 lot solid colors French Piques,
worth 40c,

At 25c

2,500 yards Colored Crepons,
worth 20c,

At 12 1-2c

Art Department.
Selling Monday and Tuesday:

Dennison's Crepe Paper 100 roll.
Stamped Doylies 65c dozen.
Stamped Lunch Cloths 29c, 50c, 75c
Stamped Picture Frames 50c.
Stamped Elite Baskets 25c.
A beautiful assortment of Japan-
ese and Silk Drapery 19c to \$1.00
a yard.

Linens.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
1,000 large size White Counter-
panes, Marseilles patterns, well
worth \$1,

At 63c

75 dozen extra large size hemmed
Huck Towels, a big leader it would
be at 25c,

Special 15c Each

100 dozen all linen, fringed Huck
Towels, size 18x36, worth 20c,

Special 12 1-2c

12 pieces Bleached Table Dam-
ask, worth \$1,

Special 59c Yard

22 pieces genuine Turkey Red
Table Damask, worth 50c,

At 24c Yard

40 dozen good size all linen Din-
ner Napkins, worth \$1,

At 69c

Chenille Covers.

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
150 extra heavy double fringed
Chenille Table Covers, 6-4 size,
worth \$1.50,

At 50c Each

Writing Paper.
Selling Monday and Tuesday:

1,000 pounds pure Irish Linen
Note Paper, 5 quires to pound,

At 19c Pound.

Envelopes to match
5c Pack

**Perfumes and
Toilet Articles**

We are the Atlanta agents for
Richard Hudnut's renowned per-
fumeries and toilet specialties.
Among the leading extracts are,
Napoleon Violet, Zanzibar Lily,
White Iris, Lily of the Valley,
White Heliotrope, Sappho Pink,
Peau d'Espagne, Wood Violet, Im-
perial Russe, Chypree, Gardenia,
White Rose, Opoponax, White
Lilac, Stephanotis, Jockey Club,
Vervine and Bouquet "Melba."

Jewelry Department

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
Three gross silvered Belt Buckles,
worth 25c,

At 10c Each

One gross Silk Belts, fancy
buckles, worth 50c,

At 25c Each

Gloves

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
100 dozen 4-button Kid Gloves,
fancy stitching, worth \$1.50,

At \$1.00 Pair

Embroideries
Selling Monday and Tuesday:

Job lot of 100 pieces Cambric and
Swiss Embroideries, worth from
10c to 25c,

At 5c Yard

Gents' Furnishings

and Underwear

Selling Monday and Tuesday:

Gents' colored Balbriggan Under-
shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00,

At 50c Garment

60 dozen gents' Pepperell Mills
Bleached Jeans Drawers, worth 50c,

At 25c Pair

Gents' French Bon Bon Balbrig-
gan Shirts and Drawers, worth
\$2.00 suit

At 50c Garment

One lot gents' Puff Bosom Shirts,
best linen, slightly soiled, worth \$1,

At 50c Each

50 dozen gents' laundered Cheviot
Negligee Shirts, colors guaranteed,
worth \$1.25,

At 75c Each

One lot gents' Silk Teck and
Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 50c,

At 25c

Ladies' Furnishings
100 dozen ladies' low neck sleeve-
less Vests, worth 25c,

At 10c

43 dozen ladies' All Silk Vests,
in all colors, worth \$1.25,

At 59c

190 dozen boys' "Mother's
Friend" Shirt Waist,

At 25c

100 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas,
\$1.25 value,

At 89c

187 28-inch Gloria Silk Um-
brellas, worth \$2.00,

At \$1.19

Handkerchiefs

Selling Monday and Tuesday:
100 dozen ladies' and gents' H. S.
Handkerchiefs, worth 25c,

At 12 1-2c Each

63 dozen ladies' Embroidered
and H. S. Linen Handkerchiefs,
worth 20c,

At 10c Each

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

7,500 yards Fancy Cotton Crepons, in street, evening and
party shades, would be cheap at 10c.
Special at 5c Yard

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

3,000 yards Mill Remnants, Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta
and Lonsdale, Bleached Domestic.....**5c Yard**

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

3 cases Indigo Blue and Turkey Red Figured Calicoes,
worth 7c, at.....**4 1-2c Yard**

SELLING MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

500 yards 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, standard brand, at
12 1-2c Yard

THE LOGIC —OF— POWER.

The Peoples Hour—between 10 and 11 o'clock—each day during this week. Our Magnet for this hour will be Utica 4-4, Pride of the West, New York Mills and other noted brands of Bleached Muslin at 7½¢ yard—only 10 yards to a customer. Any other hour these goods will be sold at 12½¢. We have only 400 pieces and cannot guarantee the sale longer than this quantity lasts.....

FACTS
THAT PUT US
IN POSITION
TO MAKE
PRICES

We own at 38c on the dollar and have on sale in our Atlanta store the entire department house of Truesdale & Co., 24th and 8th Avenue, New York. . . .

827-25c Scrub Brush disaster price... .. 7c

Disaster Prices on Wm. Roger and Roger Bros.' Celebrated Knives,
Forks and Spoons, Silverware, Granite Ironware, Cutlery, Woodenware,
Stationery, Toys, Brushes, and Household necessities of all descriptions.

The Disaster Sale will continue during the entire week. Thou-
sands of other bargains. Special prices to merchants.

Japanese Matting; former price 25c; our disaster price 12½c. Sale will continue until the present stock is exhausted.

10.00 Fair Store Lace Curtains at \$5.00.

7.50 Fair Store Lace Curtains at \$3.75.

5.00 Fair Store Lace Curtains at \$2.50.

2.00 Fair Store Lace Curtains at \$1.00.

5 pieces Floor Oilcloth at 22 1-2 square yard.

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Best line Bedroom Suits
at the prices in the south-
west the \$15 and \$20
suits, also the \$250 and
\$300 Suits. Chamber-
lain & Johnson & Co.

Now is the time to visit the famous Suwanee Springs. The river has receded and the spring is in splendid condition. You can take plunge baths in the spring, drink the water from its natural source. The temperature is perfect the year round. The winters are mild, while the cool breezes in the summer make the days pleasant and the nights are always cool enough to require cover. We have for years guaranteed cures, or great benefits, for all diseases enumerated in our circulars, and we feel so sure of the efficacy of this water that no charge for board will be made should we fall to either benefit or cure.

For terms, circulars, etc., address
ANDREW HANLEY,
 President and General Manager,
 Suwanee Springs, Fla.
 April 7-1w, eod

JOHN W. HUGHES

\$ PEACHTREE.

sun tues thur sat

Furniture Bargains.

We have some big jobs to offer this week.
 Cus B & U buy. R. S. Crutcher & Co.

Auction Plats of Linden Avenue

Property ready at office. Sale next Monday, April 13th, at 4 p. m.
 J. W. Goodie & Co., apr-13

OUR secret bargain between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday will be a hummer. Everybody in Atlanta knows that we save them big money. We buy and sell for cash, and cash only. No. 37 Whitehall street, E. M. BASS & CO., The Ladies' Bazaar, is destined to be the greatest dry goods house in the South.

FOR 39 cents we sold you 10 yards of yard-wide Fruit of the Loom Bleachings, which was our Secret Bargain last Monday between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock. And wasn't it a grand success? See our Easter Secret Bargain Monday, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock.

OUR success has been phenomenal---always busy giving the people grand values in first-class Dry Goods. We own the best stock ever brought to Atlanta, purchased for cash and for sale for the spot cash only---at unheard of prices. See our Easter Bargains. No one should miss our "Secret Bargain," Monday, 10 to 11.

The LADIES' BAZAAR.

E. M. BASS & CO.

37 WHITEHALL ST.

Is the place to make money---by buying of us. No such values to be had elsewhere.

Save one-half your money by buying Linings and Findings of us. You will find every new idea in this stock, and only the best. Best Skirt Cambrics only 3 1-2c. Best Linen Grass Cloth Monday 9 1/2c. 20c Gilbert's Silsesias only 10c. 25c double face Silsesias 15c. 25c double face Percales 15c. 25c Hair Cloth Monday 9 1-2c. 40c Hair Cloth only 25c. 60c Hair Cloth now only 39c. Best quality Linen Grass Cloth Monday 9 1-2c. 25c all Linen Canvas, the best, 15c. Best plain and crossed barred Crinoline made, only 7c. Best quality Shields only 10c. Belding's 100-yards Spool Silks 3c. Belding's 50-yards Spool Silks 6c. Belding's Button Hole Twist 1c.

Specials--Specials.

5c & 6c Zephyrs, all colors, 2 1-2c an ounce. Germantown Wool and Saxony Yarns, worth 12 1-2c, now 5c. 35c Knitting Silks, 1-2 ounce, 9c. Variegated Knitting Cotton 2 1-2c. \$1.50 Bed Quilts, extra heavy, 75c. 20c all Linen Towels only 15c. See our Fans at opening prices. See our prices on Domestics.

Notions.

10c spools Linen Thread, 2c. 5c paper Pins on sale 1c. 5c paper Hair Pins only 1c. 25c Belt Buckles now 10c. 25c Toothbrushes only 10c. 30c Toothbrushes only 15c. 30c Silk Elastic Webbing 10c. 20c Novelty Braids now 10c. 50c black and colored Silk Belting going at 25c. 15c Children's Hose Supporters 5c. 30c Tucking Combs, cheap, 19c. 30c new style Chemisettes 25c. Curling Irons, all sizes, 5c. Pear's Unscented Soaps only 8c. Mexican Butter Milk Soap 3 1-2c. Watermelon Soap, the best, 7c.

Embroideries and Laces.

Special line of Embroideries, worth from 10 to 20c, your choice 5c. Another line of 20 and 25c Embroideries in this sale, your choice 10c. The regular 30 and 50c goods at 19c. 15c Torchons and Smyrnas 5c. 25c Torchons and Smyrnas 10c. 25c Dress Laces, a bargain, 10c. 50c Point de Paris Laces 25c. 80c Point d'Irlande Laces 39c. \$1.50 heavy Lace Collars 75c. \$2.00 heavy Lace Collars 98c. \$1.00 heavy Lace Girdles 49c.

Buy Your Easter Dress.

A grand line of wool Cashmeres, fancy mixtures, Diagonals and Chevrons, only 19c, others price 35c.

Another Lot.

All wool Habit Cloths, Fancy Checks, Spring Mixtures and Imperial Suitings only 25c, others price 49c.

Our 39c Line.

Fancy silk and wool Checks, all wool tailor Serges, Henriettes, fancy Biarritz cloth Tweed Suitings and fancy mixtures, cash price 39c, others price 69c.

49c Specials.

All wool Crepons, French Crepe Taffetas, Tweed Suitings, all wool shepherd's Plaids, Silk and Wool Mixtures, fancy Jacquards and all wool Tanise, special price 49c, worth 89c.

For 50c buy a \$1.25 silk finished Henriette, 48 inches wide.

At 98c buy all wool Crepons, silk finished Crepons, silk and wool Novelty Suitings and imported Fancy Jacquards, worth any body's \$1.50. See our prices on Domestics.

Silks--Easter Silks.

The best and newest 2,000 yards Touraine Silks, on sale Monday, all shades, 27 inches wide, only 25c. Think of it; a Waist for \$1.00.

At 35c worth 50c a grand line of all colors in Shepherd Checks, For 49c worth 75c checked and striped Taffetas, 27-inch Printed Indias, in all colors, black Surah and pretty Grenadines.

At 75c worth \$1.50 Fancy Taffetas, Taffeta Brocades, Dresden effects, black figured Indias, black figured Pongees, Lyons Silks and black Gros Grains.

For 89c worth \$1.60 a grand line of Brocade Taffetas, the prettiest designs out for Waists.

At 98c worth \$2.00 25-inch black Satin Duchesse, all silk back and front, and a most exquisite line of brocade Taffetas in all colors.

Easter prices on Domestics.

Corsets--Corsets.

\$2.00 P. D. Corsets, all sizes, on sale Monday, only \$1.25. Our special \$1.00 Corset 49c. All sizes in Thomson's Glove Fitting R. & G. and Warner's Corsets, cheap.

Easter Gloves.

\$1.25 Kid Gloves, all colors 75c. \$2.00 Kid Gloves, all sizes, 98c. 75c Kayser Silk-tipped Gloves 49c. \$1.00 Kayser Silk-tipped Gloves 75c. 40c Silk Mitts on sale 25c. 60c all Silk Mitts, cheap, 39c. \$1.00 extra heavy Silk Mitts 49c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

\$1.00 Percal Shirt Waists only 59c. \$1.50 new style Ladies' Waists 98c. \$1.75 new style " " \$1.25. See our sample Silk Waists at half price.

Ladies' Vests.

Your choice one lot Ladies' Vests 50c. Ladies' Lisle Vests only 15c. 50c Ladies' Lisle Vests now 25c. 60c Ladies' Vests, special, 39c. \$1.00 Ladies' Vests, beauties, 59c. \$1.25 Ladies' Silk Vests only 75c. See our prices on Domestics.

Wash Dress Goods.

New Goods to arrive for Monday's trade: 15c Dress Gingham only 5c. 19c Spring Gingham now 9c. 25c Zephyr Gingham only 12 1-2c. 15c Percales, new styles, now 10c. 15c Percales, short lengths, 7c. 15c book fold Irish Lawns 9c. 25c figured Dimities, cheap, 10c. 19c Crepe de Vienne, new colors, 12 1/2c. 19c Shepherd Plaids in the new Crepe de Vienne only 12 1-2c. 25c Satin Striped Crepons only 15c. 15c Ducks, new styles, only 10c. 40c French Organdies now 25c.

Art Goods.

50c Belding Embroidery Silks, all shades, per dozen only 29c. 35c half oz. Knitting Silks only 9c. 10c dozen Belding's Wash Floss 7c. Stamped Linen Squares and Tray Cloths, worth up to 25c, only 5c. 20 in. Japanese Squares only 10c. One lot assorted Stamped Linens, worth up to 39c, only 10c. 30c Japanese Draperies only 19c. 20c Linen Fringes, all colors, 5c. **SPECIAL.** 100 Gossamers, worth \$2, on Monday at 98c. See them. Easter prices on Domestics.

Shoes Shoes Shoes!

75c Ladies' Dongola Oxfords 39c. \$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Oxfords 98c. \$1.50 Ladies' Dongola buttoned 98c. \$2.25 Ladies' Buttoned Boots \$1.25. \$2.25 Men's Balmoral and Congress Shoes \$1.48. Chas. Heiser's \$7 Shoes now \$3.98. 75c Children's Shoes, cheap, 49c. 25c Children's Shoes going 75c.

Men's Fixings.

One lot all-linen Collars, new styles and all sizes, only 5c. Best Linen Cuffs made 15c. 50c Easter Four-in-Hand Ties only 25c. \$1 unlaundried Shirts only 49c. 25c fast-black Hose now 12 1-2c. \$1 Scriven Elastic Seam Drawers, all sizes, worth \$1, now 75c. \$3 Men's French Balbriggan Suits of Underwear, special sale 98c. Anti-Guyot Suspenders only 15c. 50c new Teck Scarfs only 25c. \$1 new Spring Teck Scarfs 49c. 50c Easter Four-in-Hand Ties 25c. 25c Wash Four-in-Hand Ties 10c. 25c full length Windsor Ties 15c.

Hosiery.

10c Ladies fast-black Hose 5c. 20c fast-black Hose only 10c. 39c Ladies' fast-black Hose 19c. 30c Ladies' fast-black Hose 25c. \$1 all-silk Ladies' Hose now 49c. See our prices on Domestics.

Rain or shine, come and get the grandest values ever offered in this city. Remember we will sell you cheaper than you can buy the same goods elsewhere. An extra force of Salespeople employed for Monday and next week to serve the crowds. We are now prepared to deliver all goods promptly to any part of the city. Don't forget our "Secret Bargain" every Monday morning from 10 to 11 o'clock.

E. M. BASS & CO. :: THE LADIES' BAZAAR, :: 37 Whitehall Street.

A large circle of friends. Mr. Brown is noted for his fine integrity and courtly manners and will make a worthy husband for so perfect a gentleman.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Nim McCullough are rejoicing with them over the arrival of a fine daughter, while congratulations are also extended Mr. and Mrs. Tolbert on being happy young grandparents.

Mr. Charles I. Pitchford leaves for Jacksonville tonight.

Three prominent young Maconites represented the Central City in Atlanta this week in the persons of Messrs. Ernest Morgan, Roland Ellis and LeGare Walker. There is not another trio like them in Macon. They are leaders in society and number their friends by the score. Their many Atlanta friends gave them a hearty welcome and it was to be regretted that their visit lasted only a few days.

Mr. R. N. Hadley, a young man well known in Atlanta, has gone to Appalachicola, Fla., where he has been elected principal of the commercial school at that place. He is a North Carolinian.

The visit of Mrs. M. E. Sherwood to this city has been a source of great pleasure to the members of society. She has been beautifully entertained, and her numerous friends have been given in her honor. On Thursday Mrs. Thompson gave her lovely luncheon at the club and this week Mrs. Hugh Hagan will entertain her at a dinner. She will give a reading shortly at the home of Major and Mrs. Livingston Mims. She is socially one of the most brilliant and entertaining women. Her personality is a strong and impressive one, and she is extremely interesting in any line of thought which she pursues. Her descriptions of people and places are vivid and poetic, and her information on all subjects is given in the most graceful and charming fashion. No woman has ever visited this city who has made a profounder and more flattering impression on the aristocratic, cultured and gifted lady.

Mrs. Mary E. Heyward, who has been spending the winter in Florida, the guest of the Count de Barry's family, will return to Atlanta on the 20th of this month. Her visit in the Land of Flowers has been a most charming one. Dr. Barry Hall is one of the most beautiful places in Florida and its guests are entertained with a grace and elegance that is passing description.

Miss Addavale Kincaid, of Griffin, who has been the guest of Miss Maud Leak for the past few days, returned home yesterday.

Miss Elise Featherston, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the late General Winfield Scott Featherston, of Holly Springs, Miss., is visiting Dr. H. S. Wright's family at 44 East Bay street.

Powerville, Ga., April 6.--(Special.)--Invitations have been issued by Mrs. E. B. Allen to the friends of her daughter, Miss S. to Mr. Will C. Lankford, which will occur Thursday evening, April 18th, at 6 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. E. Warren, of this place. Miss Allen is a handsome young lady, who has always been a favorite with our people, and her coming nuptials are the cause of good wishes by a large circle of friends. Dr. Barry Hall is one of the most beautiful places in Florida and its guests are entertained with a grace and elegance that is passing description.

The elegant display of flowers is calling forth praise from every one at this season of the year. The varied collection of flowers and flowering plants arranged in the show window of the Westview Floral Company, No. 6 Peachtree street, during the past week, has delighted large crowds and attracted to the sales counters throngs of customers. The greenhouses which are located just in the cemetery grounds in Westview, are crowded daily with an eager crowd of buyers, selecting their favorite flowers for spring planting.

The immense stock of Easter lilies and

other flowering plants grown especially for next Sunday are worth going miles to see and really the trip to the greenhouses is one of the most enjoyable in Atlanta. During pleasant weather the Consolidated street railway places extra cars on the Walker street line to accommodate the visitors to the grounds of the Westview Floral Company.

Misses Barbara Adair, Minna Beck and Emma Belle Lowndes will be given a complimentary piano recital Thursday evening April 11th, in the music hall, 37 Peachtree street. Miss Sarah M. Smith, contralto, and Mr. Charles E. Outcalt, baritone, will render some splendid selections in their very delightful way. The public is cordially invited.

Mrs. Florence English will lecture Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Convention hall, Aragon hotel. Subject, "The Empire of Woman." No admission.

An Artistic Dressmaker.

Mme. Devineau, French (from Paris) dressmaker for children only, is ready for Easter. 804 Whitehall street.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Here are a few points that will interest you.

Just now the attention of the most stylish dressed ladies and gentlemen of the city is directed to the factory of Mr. J. P. Northrop, at 13 Peachtree street. For years this gentleman has been noted for his skill in the manufacture of shirt waists for ladies. Right now he has a large inventory of "cretons" and Scotch corded zephyrs, suitable for shirt waists. These goods are all the rage and Mr. Northrop has been making them in great quantities. His lady customers are among the best people in Georgia.

It is to making gentlemen's shirts there are scores of Atlantians that will say he has no equal. Guaranteeing a fit every time, using the best materials, he has made a name for himself that other institutions might look upon with envy.

There is one thing to be said of these shirts. They are just as fine as those made right here in New York or Paris. All the workmen in Mr. Northrop's establishment are skilled and know their business in every detail.

Now, patronize a home industry, and if you want the best wearing, the best fitting and the most stylish shirt to be found anywhere and at a low price, consult Mr. J. P. Northrop, at 13 Peachtree street, this city.

On Monday we will place on exhibition in our store, 31 Whitehall street, "The Reading Hermit." This painting, now in the collection of the original, now in the Dunsford gallery. This picture will be exhibited for two or three weeks. It is loaned to us by a friend, and is not for sale. We cordially invite you to call and see it. Maier & Berkle.

An Artistic Dressmaker.

Mme. Devineau, French (from Paris) dressmaker for children only, is ready for Easter. 804 Whitehall street.

Ladies Dying Everywhere.

With some female disease which the home doctors have failed to relieve. Mrs. Dr. Brannon's method of treating Ovarian or Menstrual Disorders, Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of Body and Mind, is effecting cures and has cured hundreds of cases called hopeless. Treatment prepared suited to each individual case and sent by mail or express, with a guarantee of equal success as if personally examined. References given. Letter of particulars. Pamphlet and question list free.

MRS. DR. MARY A. BRANNON, Special Agent, 217 Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga. April 7--101 tel. ad.

Portrait.

Lloyd Freeman makes portraits and teaches drawing and painting at 715 Whitehall, over Lester's bookstore. Visitors welcomed.

The city tax books are now open for the giving in of taxes for the year and a large number of taxpayers have already made their returns in order to avoid the rush later.

SHOULD STAY HERE

Commissioner Penn Believes the South Is the Place for the Negro.

WRITES A LETTER ON THE SUBJECT

He Says the Best Representatives of the White People of the South Are Friends of the Negro.

I, Garland Penn, commissioner for the colored exhibit at the exposition, has written a letter to Henry E. Sawyer, president of the Tusculum university, giving the reasons why the south is the best place for the negro to live and telling of the treatment the negro receives here. The letter was written in response to some questions sent out by Sawyer, as follows:

"It is the opinion of some that there is no encouragement for a colored person to try to make anything of himself here in the south. They believe that, although he may not be molested as long as he is content to be poor and ignorant, he is sure to be opposed and oppressed, and liable to be run off or killed as soon as he begins to get an education, acquire property and make himself and his family respectable."

"If this belief is well founded the facts on which it rests should be known and understood. It is an unfounded or exaggerated it ought not to be allowed to prevail among the colored people, discouraging all noble ambition in them, nor to be disseminated through the north by the discredit and injury of the white people in the south."

"What encouragement and opportunities have colored people in the south to acquire property and education?"

"2. Does the acquisition of property, education and good character by colored people expose them to greater danger and to the hostility of the whites?"

"4. In your opinion is general emigration the best policy for the colored people?"

I, Garland Penn, made the following reply:

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of recent date is to hand, and I take pleasure in answering it. In consideration of past wrongs, can he more successfully accomplished in separate schools, such as exist south, than in mixed schools?"

"4. Because the south is extending a liberal hand in public school education and in establishing normal schools and colleges, supported and maintained by liberal appropriations."

"5. The colored man with small earnings can purchase land in the south when in the north such a thing is scarcely to be thought of from a general standpoint."

"6. There is a decided trend on the part of the aristocratic south against a continuance of outrages."

"7. It is not hard to see that the good blood of the south has abiding sympathy for the former slave and his children."

"To your second question I answer that the negro has no obstacle but a discouragement in the effort of the lower class of whites to make living with him (the negro) uncomfortable by continued disturbances. It is to the negro's interest to let that class alone and yet in a majority of cases the mass of the negroes seek the confidence and respect of that class."

you to the editorials in The Atlanta Constitution of January 20th and April 3d, respectively. The great trouble has been that the mass of southerly white men has been permitted to see more of the bad side than the good side of their race. Those who have seen the good side are decidedly liberal and helpful to a fault. The negro's opportunity at the present position is his time to show up the good side in an unmistakable way. God grant that he will see it."

"To your fourth I am opposed to emigration of any sort. With the favorable sentiment growing and the opportunities which are opening up to us to show what we are in this life, I am content to stay in the south and work out our own salvation. The granting of the negroes for the first time in their lives on southern soil an opportunity to show the progress they have made in thirty years, and the free grant of building with no rent nor to be made by the north, do not seem to me an evidence of hostility of the whites to such of the race as acquire property, have been educated, made progress and are of good character. It looks more like help of that class and the white people to the colored people. There is a good deal of bombast about both the north and south. I believe in seeing what is and laud the prejudices of the other. The truth in this matter. Yours faithfully, "I. GARLAND PENN. "Chief Negro Dept."

AN INTERESTING OUTLINE.

Mr. E. I. Renick Tells What the State Department Will Do Here.

Mr. Edward I. Renick, who represents the department of state on the United States government board, furnishes the following account of the exhibit to be made by the state department at the Cotton States and International exposition:

"The exhibit of the department of state at Atlanta will be practically the same as that at Chicago. We have considerably less space than we had at the world's fair, and a number of articles will have to be omitted, but the department hopes to make the exhibit more compact and certainly no less interesting, if, in fact, not more so."

"The exhibit may be conveniently divided into two groups. First, the history of the United States from the time of the original constitution; portraits of the framers of the declaration of independence (the original being in such a bad condition that it is impracticable to expose it to the public); a portrait of Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration, after the original by Wilson Peale; desk upon which he wrote the declaration; the Jefferson papers, memoranda, etc., while secretary of state, and a photograph of Monticello, his old home near Charlottesville, Va. Appropriately following the declaration there will be portraits of the signers of that document, probably the most complete set ever shown; Benjamin Franklin's writings, staff and other relics; Washington's portrait by Rembrandt Peale, his sword and other relics of himself and Mrs. Washington; LaFayette's writings and portrait; treaty of alliance and friendship with France; portraits of Vergennes and Louis XVI; letters of Silas Deane, Arthur Lee, Ralph Izard and William Lee, early ministers abroad; portrait and writings of Thomas Paine; the articles of confederation; treaty of peace with Great Britain and other miscellaneous writings and relics."

"Under the period of the constitution will be exhibited a photographic copy of the original constitution; portraits of the framers of that instrument, and certain writings of James Madison, the father of the constitution, purchased under act of Congress."

"Explanatory maps of our country will be displayed, showing its growth by acquisition of territory since 1783. The growth of representation of the United States abroad will be illustrated by maps, locating the legations and consulates in 1789, 1880, 1880 and 1891. In addition there will be exhibited the treaty of purchase of Louisiana, the treaty of purchase of Alaska, and the treaty of peace with Great Britain, 1814;

treaty with Spain, by which we acquired Florida; treaty with Mexico, when Texas became part of the United States, and the treaty with Russia, when Alaska was purchased."

"A number of other papers of interest will be exhibited; for example: The first proclamation issued by Washington; Jefferson's proclamation annexing Louisiana; nullification proclamation; emancipation proclamation; the seal of the United States, showing the first, second and third devices submitted and the emblemized obverse and reverse, and a number of other relics which could not be packed."

"Under group 2, which illustrates the workings of the department, we will show first the photographs of the executive mansion, both the exterior and interior; portrait of President Cleveland; blank forms of nominations to the senate; seal of the president's office; engraved blank forms for official entertainments and other papers. The diplomatic bureau of the department will exhibit sample written instructions to diplomatic officers of the United States; sample notes to diplomatic officers accredited to this country; letters from the president of the United States to the heads of foreign governments, accrediting ambassadors or ministers and recalling them; the consular bureau of the department will exhibit sample written instructions to consular officers; sample dispatches from consuls; sample consular correspondence, etc. The workings of the bureau of indices and archives, rolls and library, accounts, statistics, commissions and pardons and passports will be shown in an appropriate manner."

"In addition to this display the department exhibit will contain a number of letters from the heads of foreign governments; From Louis, king of France, acknowledging receipt of letter recalling Thomas Jefferson as minister to France, December 11, 1790; from Napoleon Bonaparte, announcing his marriage to the Princess Marie Louise, April 6, 1810; from Victoria, queen of England and empress of India, announcing the birth of a prince; from Louis Napoleon, king of Holland, announcing his accession to the throne, September 20, 1806; from Liliuokalani, queen of Hawaii, accrediting Mr. Mott Smith as minister to the United States, January 28, 1893; from Chulalongkorn, king of Siam, announcing the recall of the minister to Siam to the United States, July 13, 1892, and from Ranavalona, queen of Madagascar, submitting credentials of her envoys to the United States, and a number of others. The signatures to these letters, actually affixed by the heads of the governments, are very interesting."

"The department will also exhibit its collection of drawings of the ministers of foreign affairs; secretaries of state from 1781 to 1892, thirty-five in all, and fifteen oil paintings of secretaries of state."

EASTER.

MISS MARY RYAN

HAS A

MOST ELEGANT AND

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The Latest and Newest Designs

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45 WHITEHALL STREET.

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Easter Gloves.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, white and pearl gray, black embroidered with four large pearl buttons, 85c.

Our real French Kid Gloves, we are offering at \$1.00 are equal to any \$1.25 Glove sold. They come in black and all new Spring shades, fitted and warranted at \$1.00.

Kayser's double finger tip silk Gloves, a guarantee ticket with each pair, at 49c.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves with gauntlets 25c.

Easter Fans.

Novelties in Silk Gauze and Feather Fans, just received; prices very reasonable.

The new "Empire" Fan, silk, hand painted, 75c and 50c.

One lot of Ostich Feather Fans, black and gray, worth \$1.25, at 59c.

Children's Headwear.

Children's Hats and Caps, made of Embroidery, Mull, Dotted Swiss, Chiffon and Silk, made up in latest shapes.

Silk Hats, cream pink and blue, at 40c.

Straw Hats for Boys, large variety of styles, 25c and up.

Underwear.

Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vest, bleached, tape in neck and sleeves, at 10c.

Ladies' ribbed real Lisle Vest, finished with silk and silk tape, worth 35c, at 15c.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts with French neck, pearl buttons and regular made cuffs, worth 50c at 25c.

Men's bleached Jeans Drawers with ribbed ankles, 25c.

Children's Gauze Vests, long or short sleeves, 10c and up.

Ladies' Silk Vests, worth 85c, at 50c.

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THE THEATRES

I don't mean to question the motive of any man's expressions concerning dramatic productions, for I have very little sympathy with the often reiterated charges of vanity and information on the part of the men who write the dramatic stuff for the New York papers, and I don't mean by this to suggest that the case in point is one of those where the first of these suggestions has been made—for they have not; but there is something exceedingly funny in the excessive adulation of Hilary Bell, who conducts the excellent dramatic column of The Press, over the acting of Mrs. Potter. It is interesting as well as funny because it shows how wildly excessive a man can be at times; and the man in this case, be it said, is one of the most entertaining writers who contribute to the newspapers of this country.

Mrs. Potter, aided and abetted by Mr. Kyle Bell, an excellent actor, has begun a New York engagement at the Herald Square theater in "Charlotte Corday." The production is the same as that given here in Atlanta—a production that was enjoyed because of the interest in the central character—one of the remarkable women of history, and because of the excellent acting of Mr. Bell. But if there was in the whole performance any possible excuse for this sort of stuff I failed to see it. Listen to what Mr. Bell says:

"Last evening we had an opportunity to study the greatest actress that America has produced. In making this statement we have accurate memory of the achievements of Charlotte Corday, Mary Anderson, Ada Rehan, Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport and the lesser known actresses, such as Georgia Cayvan, Viola Allen, Virginia Harned, Julia Marlowe and Marie Wainwright. But, after examining the career of these actresses to the applause of the public, the conclusion is inevitable that the finest actress brought forth in America is Cora Uehouart Potter. You may not have been convinced of this fact at the Herald Square last night. There is a strange, occult quality in Mrs. Potter which appeals only to those who have made a long and intelligent study of the drama. She is like no other player. Occasionally she has a faint resemblance to her repose to Eleanor Duse, and in her dramatic fury at times she recalls Sarah Bernhardt. Yet the woman is original. She is quiet, she is subtle, she is one of the fashion of the times. She does things in her own way. She arrives at effects with a method that no other person would adopt, but to the writer's mind there is no doubt whatever about the fact that so soon as we become acquainted with Mrs. Potter's peculiar style she will be universally recognized as the greatest player in this country, the greatest player in the English language. I do not wish to implicate this conservative journal in a statement which, at the present time, seems rash and impetuous. I am an individual belief which declares that, after Duse and Bernhardt, the greatest woman, Cora Potter, is the greatest of modern actresses."

"At this time the writer does not expect many people to agree with him. Mrs. Potter's career, during the past eighteen months, has been marked with what might be considered literary blood and carnage. She has cost several critics their positions. When she played Anna Sylvester in London, the author of the play, Wilkie Collins, was the only man in England who had the courage to assert that her performance was a perfect interpretation of the character. The chief critic of India, he of The Calcutta, Englishman, wrote such an enthusiastic review of her performance that the proprietor of the paper begged him to modify its panegyrics. The critic immediately resigned his office under the plea that if Mrs. Potter was not a genius, there was no judge of dramatic art. This strange actress had similar experiences in California, where the most noted western critics cast their fortunes on the die of her genius against all hazards and happily carried the day. Mrs. Potter is one of those extraordinary performers that arouse to its intensest the enthusiasm of lovers of the noble art of acting. Conventional judges of the drama cannot understand her methods. She outrages tradition. Nobody that has ever trodden the stage walks like her, reads like or expresses emotion like her. Yet she possesses an undoubted quality that causes the intelligent, artistic mind and satisfies it. It is probable that during her present engagement Mrs. Potter will be the subject of warfare between the critics. There is no half-way opinion to be offered about her acting. She is either a genius or a nothing. Some folks will declare her to be a great, some will pronounce her to be a bad actress. The writer of this paragraph has no hesitation in asserting that she is the finest actress in America."

"When 'Charlotte Corday' was produced here, I told of the interest in the play, of Mrs. Potter's beauty—for she has rare beauty—and of the really magnificent work of Mr. Bell, as Marat, the most cruel of all the tyrants that have disgraced the history of France; and I said that Mrs. Potter had improved in her acting. She had. It was five years since she had been seen in Atlanta and then she came on her first tour. She was bad. No other expression could have done the case justice and my recollection is that I said so in just as strong language as I could command. When this year I said she had improved, I meant it; but that she given even the faintest evidence of greatness, she is even a capable actress as compared with many other women on the American stage. I cannot bring myself to believe. She is radiantly beautiful, she was the ideal Charlotte Corday so far as the eye was concerned, but she was always insufficient. Perhaps a better actress—and there are any number of them—could not have looked the part so well. I can think of no one at present who could have taken Mrs. Potter's place in that respect; but her enunciation is awfully bad and she hasn't an atom of the divine fire. She doesn't know how to talk. It is with her an evident effort to ape Bernhardt or rather an effort to ape the methods of some foreign actress. To call her great is an injustice to the intelligence of the public who go to see her. Pleading she may be, and I deem her Corday worth seeing. It would be interesting, however, to have an estimate on the character of the wheels in the head of the man who can write of her as great."

I say this in all kindness, for I admire Mrs. Potter's personality and I give her full credit for her good looks. It is a pity that the excellent actor who is associated with her. But I don't think I have exaggerated the case at all.

The announcement by managers who are placing upon the stage effusions from the pen of the late Oscar Wilde that his name will be eliminated hereafter from all plays is a highly interesting one. It is perhaps the first time in the history of the stage that such a thing has been done. The cause which led to it need not be explained—the cablegrams have told the whole story. The action of the managers will be endorsed by all decent people. The sooner the world at large forgets the existence of such a person the better it will be; but the mere fact of his personality need not necessitate the withdrawal of the plays he has written, most of which,

while cynical in the extreme, are in no sense depraving in their influences. A London cablegram says of Wilde, "The Importance of Being Earnest." "The piece is in Wilde's best style and fairly bubbles over with epigram. It is not a piece that is destined to take a permanent place in dramatic literature, but it is vastly amusing and just suited to the palates of contemporary theatergoers. The piece deals with two friends—John Worthing, who is rather serious, and Algernon Moncrieff, who is somewhat frivolous. The first lives in the country with his wife, Cecily Cardew, and her governess, Miss Prism. The second is at times rather bored by his aunt, Lady Bracknell. Each man has invented a personage, his visits to whom account for frequent absences from home. Worthing has an imaginary brother called Ernest, and Algernon Moncrieff, a fictitious friend named Bunbury. Worthing is in love with the Hon. Gwendolen Fairfax, a daughter of Lady Bracknell; but when the latter learns that he is ignorant of his parentage, having been found when an infant in a handbag at Victoria station, she refuses her consent to the match. Worthing has always told Gwendolen that he is called Ernest, and she is as much in love with his Christian name as with what old-fashioned writers would call, 'his person.' Algernon gets hold of Worthing's country address, goes down to Woolton, and presents himself to the pretty Cecily as the 'brother' of whom her guardian has so often spoken. Now, the latter has just resolved to 'kill' the imaginary relative, and soon after Moncrieff's arrival, comes home in deep mourning for his supposititious brother's demise. Dreading the loss of his lady love, Worthing resolves to go and be christened 'Ernest' by a local rector, but Gwendolen comes down to Woolton, explanations are arrived at, and both girls pretend to be highly offended. In the last act reconciliation is effected, and the play ends with the recognition in Miss Prism the very governess who mistook her (Lady Bracknell) sister's baby many years ago, and on examination it appears that Worthing was the said infant. This puts everything right, and the play comes to an end. Miss Bell has sought in marriage by the 'urban' rector."

In "John-a-Dreams" Haddon Chambers has taken a theme which is very little used for stage purposes, but which unquestionably has great possibilities. That is the opium habit. The play is now at the Empire theater and is in the hands of the stock company, with Henry Miller and Viola Allen at its head.

The opening scene occurs on Lord Barbridge's yacht, Moonbeam, which is sailing along in the vicinity of the Isle of Wight. On board the yacht are Harold Wynn (John-a-Dreams) and Sir Hubert Garlinge, who while college chums at Oxford have sworn eternal friendship to each other. They remain faithful to the compact until Kate Cloud comes between them. Kate is a vocalist with a past, the earlier portion of her life having been spent in the streets. The two men, however, believe her to be a virtuous woman when the play opens.

Sir Hubert has tried to make Kate his mistress, but failing to seduce her, falls passionately in love with her and is anxious to secure her for his wife. Kate has given her heart to Harold. There are the premises that lead up to a series of dramatic episodes in which jealousy, envy and severance are conspicuous factors. The two friends become rivals, and the baseness of Sir Hubert's nature manifests itself in his attempts to ruin Harold in order to deprive him of Kate's love.

In the final act the Moonbeam is at anchor near Southampton. A violent scene ensues between Sir Hubert and Kate. Harold, having recovered from the effects of the drug, comes on board with his father, and rescues Kate from the clutches of the false friend, whose passion, after he believes the woman to be entirely in his power, takes an aggressive and almost brutal form. The amorous villain leaves the yacht in a small boat, and the audience is left to doubt as to whether he ever reaches firm land. The lovers are united, the moon rises in the horizon and the yacht sails out of sight.

The very interesting event of this week was the production in Philadelphia of "Hamlet" by the younger Salvini and his excellent company. Salvini is an excellent actor, outside of that he is a little over his depth. His nearest approach to legitimate tragedy has been "Ruy Blas," in some portions of which he gives evidence of the possession of the talents of his great father. His "Student of Salamanca" showed him in rather an absurd comedy role and he was not liked by the public generally as much as he is in the romantic, but that was largely the fault of the role and not of its portrayal.

Salvini has studied "Hamlet" hard and of course has an actor's natural ambition to make a success of that role. While Shakespearean productions are not "in it" with Charles Hays' crude skits as money makers, there is nevertheless a great deal of money waiting for the man who by his magnificent portrayal of the leading Shakespearean roles is able to demonstrate his right to be ranked as one of the greatest actors. The temptation therefore to make the try is very great. Salvini has given Hamlet close study.

He had the pleasure of talking with him at length about his production and he told me of how he had thought of Hamlet morning, noon and night for two years; how he had studied the text to get its real meaning and had studied the interpretations of the world's greatest Hamlet. "There is one respect in which I will fool a great many people," he said, laughing over his proposed production, "and that is I shall be quiet and not the boisterous Hamlet which some of my kind friends seem to think I will. And in another respect I may fool them." He said, laughing over his proposed production, "and that is I shall be quiet and not the boisterous Hamlet which some of my kind friends seem to think I will. And in another respect I may fool them." He added, "That is, if I find the people don't want my Hamlet, I shan't try to force it on them. If it doesn't go, I'll take it off." The Herald, the only New York paper

devoting very much space to the event, says that the production of the Walnut Street theater Thursday night: "Alexander Salvini made his first appearance on any stage as Hamlet tonight at the Walnut street theater. Few actors of the classic school have so long resisted the magnetism of this role. He has so patiently waited until their reputation would serve as a credential for at least an intelligent effort toward doing it. Young Salvini's purpose had no flamboyant heralds, but came unostentatiously as a change in his repertory. The interest, however, was quite general, and the large audience gathered to witness the debut found itself rewarded in a production that was strong in illusion, unique in scenic and interpretative innovations and in a portraiture of the melancholy Dane that was picturesque and at times thoroughly impassioned and forceful."

"It would be quite impossible for this actor, after so long a service in drama of the school of Hugo and Dumas, to divest himself wholly of their influence in essaying this, the greatest of Shakespeare's tragic characters, and so it was that this Hamlet had injected into it a strong element of romanticism. It was this picturesque and masquerade quality, rather than that of philosophic brooding, so common with players who have been in the theatre for a long time, that will be first remembered of Salvini's first performance of the part. His Hamlet was a man whose mannerisms were blended easily into the character, and despite a certain staginess which crept into his work, he held his audience to the end, and at times—as in the interview with the queen and the assassination of Claudius—electrified it."

"If a general distinction be made, it can be said that his entire treatment is passionate rather than scholarly. An intense fervor burns through it all and at times the effort at repression imposes a strain upon his auditors, and makes them feel, as if he but let himself go, he would himself violate the injunction given the player not to tear passion into tatters. His acting—strong, intelligent and sometimes poetical—takes its tone from the intensity of his passion, and the play of these emotions is constant. That quite all the famous speeches given classic form by Booth take on a new interpretation. Interesting, at least, if not wholly satisfying."

"The actor has a sonorous voice, capable of tragic effects; but it is not a mobile voice, not yielding willingly to the modifications of Shakespearean thought and presenting the prime difficulties which must be overcome to make the artist wholly acceptable in a tragedy."

"Salvini's Hamlet is altogether a worthy effort by an intelligent, ambitious and painstaking actor, much the best that has been seen since the days of Booth. His appearance and method recall Mounet-Sully vividly. His performance is charming, so much so that mellow charm which comes from repetition and studious amendment. The general opinion was that the work of the actor, and he was recalled many times."

The big silk flag which was sent flying from the top of the new Lyceum theater means that the competition of the work there is in sight, and Manager Matthews is happy over the prospects of the opening which occurs on the night of the 22nd. It has been announced that Mr. Louis Morrison, who will open the house, will produce "Richelleu," and the cast which has been sent on from New York is as follows: Richelleu, Mr. Morrison; Barabas, Mr. White; De Mauprat, Mr. Elmer; De Berghen, Mr. Taylor; Louis XIII, king of France, Mr. Foudray; Gaston, due d'Orleans, Mr. Shaw; Joseph, Richelleu's confidant, Mr. Vade; Francois, Richelleu's page; Mr. Hall; Huguet, a spy, Mr. Foudray; secretary, Miss Langley; Marion de Lorme, Miss Armby; and Julie de Mortimer, Miss Roberts.

The little theater will, in its interior decoration, be all white and gold, and Architect Frank Cox, under whose supervision the work has been done, says that he believes it will be one of the prettiest interiors in the country. Following the appearance of Morrison, there will be a hiatus of some weeks and then the comic opera season will come on. We are going to have a large amount of opera this summer. The Grand company at the Lyceum will have as its vocalist a star of the Grand Lyceum, who will be organized for the Marietta street house by Mr. DeGivle. The details of this company have not been announced, but it is the purpose, I understand, of putting on as strong a company as can be secured.

Atlanta's season of grand opera commences Monday, the 22d, at the Grand. All arrangements have been completed and the company, under the direction of Signor Campobello, is now rehearsing in New York city.

Mr. L. DeGivle left last night for New York to attend some of the rehearsals and make the final arrangements. While in New York he will look after the bookings of his two theaters, and the outlook for next season, as to good attractions, promises to eclipse anything ever offered to theatergoers.

The sale of season tickets for the opera is progressing splendidly, and Manager Glover, who is looking after that part of the business, says that the outlook far surpasses his most sanguine expectations. Nearly all the boxes have been taken for the season, and the audience which will greet the Campobello company on the opening night, will be of the most brilliant and fashionable ones ever seen in that magnificent playhouse.

The opera for the opening night has not yet been decided upon, but the signor says it will be one that will show up the strength of the entire company. The magnificent orchestra of twenty pieces will be a feature of the season.

With such artists as Morena, Montegriffo, Rosa Linde and Campobello, the venture is an assured success, and Atlanta will enjoy a season of superb grand opera.

In a new burlesque, "Little Robinson Crusoe," to be produced next season, Eddie Foy will have the part of Crusoe's man Saturday—one day late.

C. W. Coudecock says he will not go to the Forrest home yet awhile at least.

Adelaide Randall is to head a comic opera company out to Kansas City this year.

Robert Downing says he expects to have a new play by Sardou for next season.

"They can't lose us," telegraphed Abe Erlanger from Nashville after making that last deal. I should say nay.

Number Two "Passing Show" has gone in. No tears.

THE MAN IN FRONT.

The South Before the War.

Whallen and Martell's successful production, "The South Before the War," will be the attraction at the opera house, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for three performances. The entertainment is one of the most novel that has ever been presented, and is pronounced the best and most complete picture of southern darky life that has ever been attempted. The typical southern darky with all his native eccentricities, pronounced in the company, though the realistic portrayal of the white actors fairly hides their identity. This play introduces cleverly a number of scenes that are positively life-like, beginning with the attraction at the opera house, "The South Before the War," which picture the return of an escaped slave, and is followed by a variety of features, including incidents of ante-bellum days, dancing of every description, from the buck to the wing dance, and genuine old darky melodies. Another scene depicts a typical darky camp meeting, with all the character usually seen there, and all the ceremony, singing, shouting and amusing incidents which are known to characterize such gatherings. Other realistic scenes follow one upon the other until the audience is fairly refreshed with its glimpses of darky life, and is finally treated to a genuine old southern cake walk. Among the well known white artists are Charles Howard and Buck Sheffer and Biakely, whose impersonations are highly artistic.

Keep your blood pure and healthy and you will not have rheumatism. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives the blood vitality and richness.

"The Empire of Woman." At convention hall, Oregon hotel, Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Mrs. Florence English will address the ladies on "The Empire of Woman." There is a growing interest in these short talks to women, and many helpful suggestions may be gathered by those who attend. No admission.

MERITED REWARD.

Sales of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Unequaled in the History of Medicine.

Honesty, Excellence, Faithfulness,

Fifty Rewarded.

(Special to our lady readers.)

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equaled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never in the history of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound has the demand for it been so great as it is today. From Maine



to California, from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, come the glad tidings of woman's suffering relieved by it; and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women, saying that it will and does positively cure those painful

Ailments of Women.

It will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life. Every time it will cure

Backache.

It has cured more cases of leucorrhoea by removing the cause than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills.

work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is frequently found of great value for local application. Correspondence is freely solicited by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass., and the strictest confidence assured. All druggists sell the Pinkham's remedies. The Vegetable Compound in three forms—liquid, pills and lozenges.

The Demand for
Lydia E.
Pinkham's
Vegetable
Compound

Last Month
Exceeded Any
Ever Known

In the
History of a
Medicine

For
Female

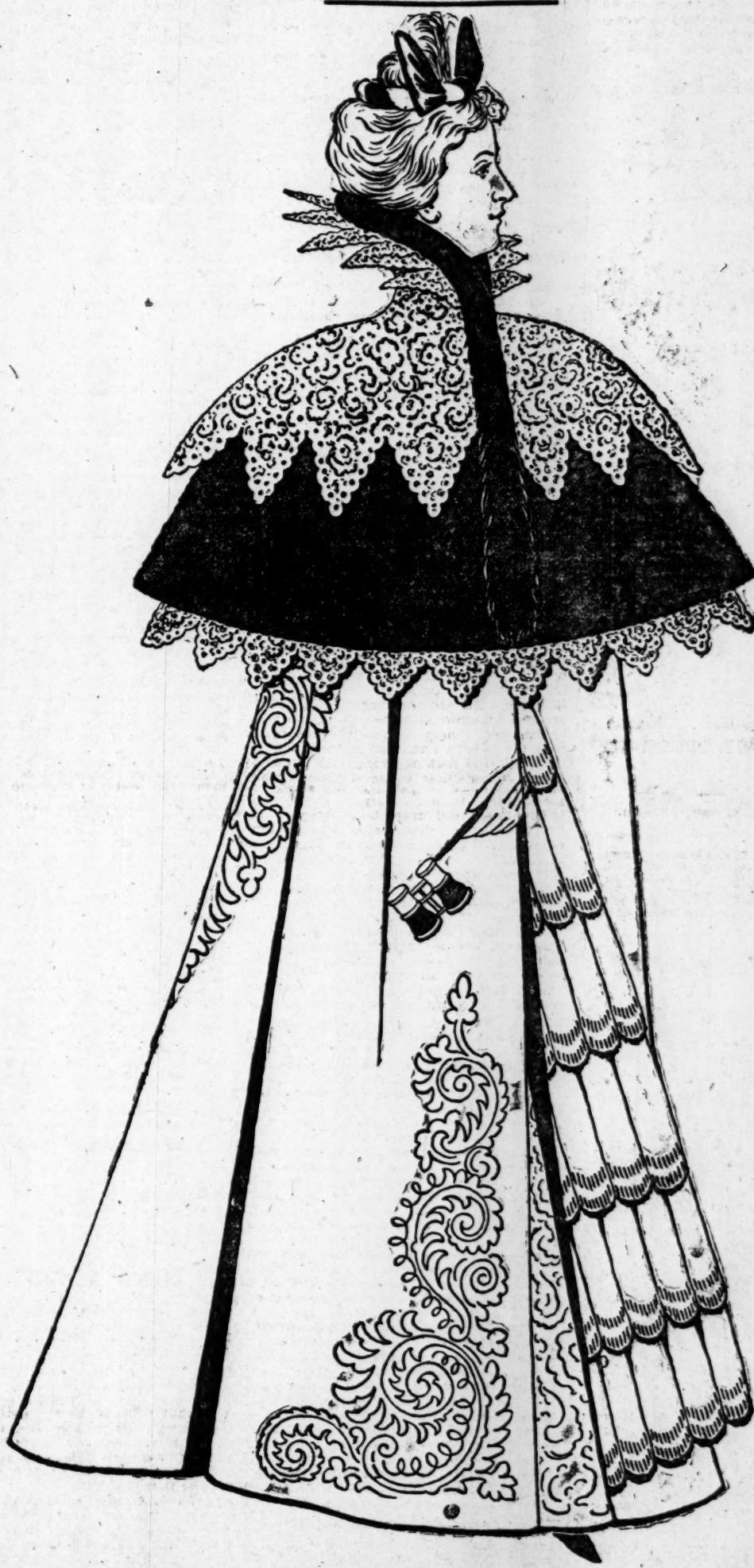
Complaints.

Merit Will Tell

BEAUTY AT THE GRAND OPERA.

THE WOMEN ADMIRER BY ALL.

It Is Not Rich Wraps, Elegant and Costly Gowns, Expensive or Attractive Bonnets, but Perfect Forms, Features and Minds That Render Women of Today All Powerful.



The combined perfections of form, features and mind render women omnipotent; yet blended with those perfections, in order that women may fulfill their glorious mission, must be perfect health. The best interests of man are forwarded by strong womanly wisdom and instinct. Women are today stronger in their character, better in their nature, purer in their love, and warmer in their affections than they ever were.

But most women do not know themselves; and often when their influence is doing the most good, break down. They drift gradually and unconsciously into that tempestuous sea of woman's diseases.

Then they should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restores natural cheerfulness, destroys despondency, cures leucorrhoea—the great forerunner of serious womb trouble—relieves backache, strengthens the muscles of the womb and restores it to its normal condition, regulates menstruations, removes inflammation, ulceration and tumors of the womb, etc.

It is a remedy of a woman for women. Millions of women owe the health they enjoy and the influence they exert to Mrs. Pinkham; and the success of her Vegetable Compound has never been equaled in the field of medicine for the relief and cure of all kinds of female complaints. So say the druggists.

A prominent actress, in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

"...You cannot imagine the fearful condition I was in when I first wrote to you. I was simply of no use to myself or any one else. I had worked hard and my nervous system was shattered from womb trouble

and traveling constantly. I ran the gamut of doctors' theories, till my health and money were rapidly vanishing. . . . I'm all right now, and am gaining flesh daily. I follow your advice faithfully in everything. Thank you ten thousand times for what your knowledge and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me."

Here is another one of thousands who speaks that others may know the truth:

"For five years I suffered with falling of the womb, and all the dreadful aches and pains that accompany the disease. I tried several doctors and different medicines, until I lost all faith in everything. I had not tried your Compound. I watched your advertisements from day to day, and each day became more hopeful. At last I resolved to try it. I have taken seven bottles and have gained forty pounds. My pains have all left me, and I am a well woman. I do all my own work and can walk two miles without feeling tired. Your Compound has been worth its weight in gold to me. I cannot praise it enough."—Matilda Ehnham, Columbia, Lancaster county, Pa.

In the case of Mary E. Campbell of Albion, Noble county, Indiana, her suffering was so severe, her relief so suddenly realized, and her gratitude so great, that she wishes the circumstances published, in the hope that others may be benefited thereby. She says:

"My physician told me I had dropsy and falling of the womb. My stomach and bowels were so bloated I could not get a full breath. My face and hands were bloated badly. I had that dreadful bearing-down

pain, backache, palpitation of the heart and nervousness.

"One of my physicians told me I had something growing in my stomach, and the medicine that I took gave me relief only for a short time. I thought I must die. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it worked like a charm. After taking the first bottle I could walk across the street, now I am well. I advise all my friends to take it."—Mary E. Campbell, Albion, Noble county.

Women who rely more upon their own natural common sense, rather than on theories of their physicians, write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and are soon restored to health.

Here is a living example: "Four months ago I was unable to stand on my feet. I had falling of the womb, kidney trouble and inflammation of the bladder; the backache and bearing-down pains were dreadful. My physician could give me no relief. A friend said try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Well, I did. Oh, if every suffering woman would do the same they would be cured, cured absolutely and entirely, as I am!"—Mrs. William M. Morey, 30 Seymour street, Pittsfield, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the young girl's most trusted friend. It can be obtained of any druggist, and speedily relieves and cures irregularities, suspension, retention and all derangements of the womb and ovaries.

It banishes promptly all pains, headaches, backache, faintness, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholia, etc. Young girls must know that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

MAKERS OF LAWS.

Florida's Legislators Are Now Assembled at the Capitol.

SOME ISSUES FOR THE STATESMEN

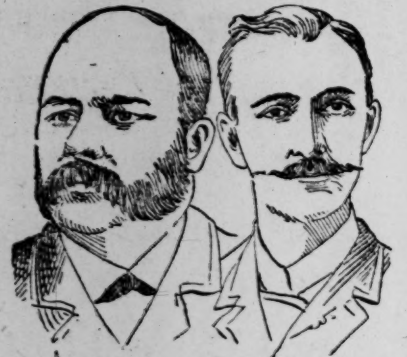
The Railroad Commission Bill Will Be Considered—Prize Fighting, Racing and Lotteries Will Be Handled.

Tallahassee, Fla., April 6.—The general assembly of the state of Florida is now engaged in adding its quota to the legislative history of the country, having convened last Tuesday for the regular biennial session of sixty days.

The house on that day organized by the election of Speaker William S. Jennings, of Hernando county, chief clerk, and the other usual officers.

The senate elected Fred B. Myers, of the eighth district, president, and T. J. Appleyard, of Orange county, secretary.

The legislature is overwhelmingly democratic in both branches, the populists having been successful in only five or six counties in the election last October. The republicans long ago ceased to nominate tickets in this state save for national offices. But while the legislature is composed almost entirely of democrats, it does not



DR. J. L. GASKINS. A. W. McLERAN, Bradford.

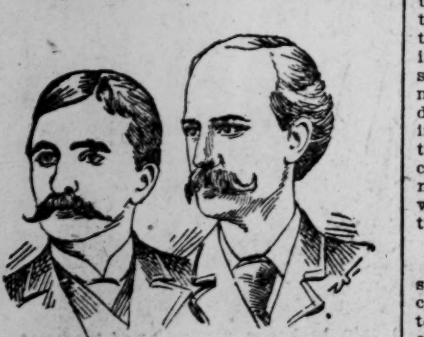
follow that its session will be characterized by harmony and that the members will be found all pulling the same way. On the contrary, the indications are that it will be one of the most acrimonious legislative assemblies that ever convened in Florida, not even barring the legislature of four years ago, which fought for two months or the return of Wilkinson Call to the United States senate.

The basis for this prediction is the fact that the members of the legislature were chosen after one of the bitterest factional fights the democrats of Florida have ever experienced. Ever since the Call campaign the party has been split into factions which have fought each other as fiercely as ever did Irishmen at a Donnybrook fair. These factions have come to be popularly known as "regulars" and "reformers." The regulars have managed to keep control of the party machinery and the present state government is a creation of theirs.

The reformers made their campaign on the issue that railroad rates in Florida were too high; that Florida ports were being discriminated against in favor of Savannah and Brunswick; that the corporations were having entirely too much to do with the management of the democratic party in Florida, and that all these alleged evils would be corrected by the establishment of a railroad commission.

On these lines the reformers issued an address to the people and the contest for the control of the legislature began; and it was a bitter contest. The reformers sent their spellbinders into every county to warn the people against "corporate control." They denounced the railroads as "robbers." Mr. H. M. Flagler and Mr. H. B. Plant, two men who have been most prominent in the development of the transportation and hotel interests of the state, and who have spent millions on the east and west coasts, respectively, were special targets for the eloquence of the reform spellbinders. They were denounced as seeking to make a rotten borough of the state and as caring nothing for the people save only as revenue could be squeezed from them.

Friendly to Corporations.
Of course, while the reformers were so busy the regulars were not idle. They, too, sent out their orators, who denounced the reformers as anarchists and populists and as pursuing a policy which would not only prevent capital coming to the state, but would result in the rapid withdrawal of that already invested. The reformers were also denounced as enemies of the democracy and as men who would destroy the party for the sake of the offices. As to a railroad commission, the regulars, while admitting that rates might be high in comparison with freight charges in



R. B. CARPENTER. W. M. BENNETT, Leon.

Georgia and other states, argued that Florida was yet undeveloped, her freight tonnage small and that even at the present rates, for eight months in the year hardly a road in the state paid expenses. However, the regulars expressed themselves as not opposed to the enactment of an equitable commission law, but warned the people that if the advocates of the transportation lines were in a majority at Tallahassee, every road in the state would be wrecked and Florida's development retarded for years.

Out of this flood of crimination and recrimination came the present legislature and naturally the enactment of a railroad commission law will be one of the leading questions to be determined. Judging from the organization of the house and senate, the regulars are in a majority and there will be no commission law enacted, or if one is enacted, it will be of such a mild type as not to alarm capitalists and act as a check to further railroad building. Hon. Fred Myers and Hon. W. S. Jennings, who were chosen president of the senate and speaker of the house, respectively, are both counted among the opponents of the commission idea, and the regulars are of this opinion. The destruction of the crops has caused the farmers to clamor for the utmost economy in state expenditures. This clamor will be used by the regulars as a foil to the demand of the reformers for the establishment of a commission to control the railroads. They will assert that a commission will be very costly and that the people have suffered such losses by reason

Blizzards and Politics.
It is not often that blizzards have any bearing on politics, but the fear that Corbett and Fitzsimmons may attempt to fight in Florida. The country press is a unit in support of the demand for a law that will make Florida an unhealthy place for men whose fortune depends on their fists. Governor Mitchell is bitter against the prize fighters and their backers, and in his message to the legislature urged the passage of a law making it a felony to engage in a prize fight or to aid or abet such a contest. While it is not probable that there will be much objection to legislation against prize

of the blizzards that they are in no condition to be burdened by the additional taxation that the establishment of a commission would render necessary.

A curious feature in connection with the fight for a law controlling railroad rates is the fact that the warmest supporters of such a law at present are the very men who were instrumental in securing the abolition of the old railroad commission four years ago. They explain their change of front by saying that the old law was not what was needed and that it was necessary to abolish it in order to prevent Governor Fleming, then in office, appointing as commissioner a man who would be subservient to the railroads. This gentleman was Hon. E. J. Triay, then state treasurer and now state inspector of oils.

But the question likely to cause the democratic factions in the legislature to fight most bitterly will be the reform of the election laws. Curiously enough, too, but little was heard of election reform during the campaign for members of the legislature, although the platform adopted by the last democratic state convention contained a plank demanding the passage of a fair election law. But occurrences at the polls in the October election, notably in Jacksonville, created a great clamor for the repeal of the present law and the substitution of a measure that would insure the purity of the ballot. This feeling against the election law was greatly intensified by the series of editorials in The Constitution last fall calling for honest elections.

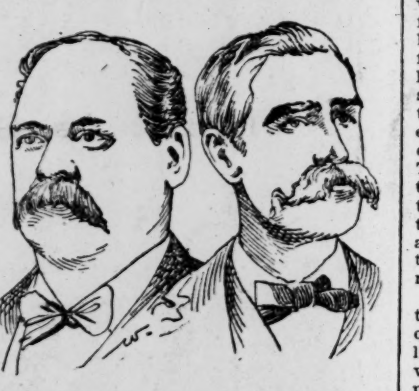
Florida's Election Law.
The present election law in this state is not by any means a model. It works well for the faction in control of the machinery, but as one of the most prominent democrats in Florida expressed it, "it is a law on the outs." The law was intended to forever deprive the negro of political power and it has been very effective. The measure is popularly known as the "eight ballot box law," because it provides as follows:

1. A separate ballot and box for governor.
2. A separate ballot and box for administrative officers of the executive department.
3. A separate ballot and box for state senator.
4. A separate ballot and box for members of the house of representatives.
5. A separate ballot and box for a justice or justices of the supreme court.
6. A separate ballot and box for county officers.
7. A separate ballot and box for representatives to the congress of the United States.
8. A separate ballot and box for presidential electors.

Provision is also made that each box shall bear a label stating the office or offices to be voted for therein.

A Weapon in an Enemy's Hand.

This multiplicity of ballot boxes effectually disfranchised the ignorant negro and for a few years the democrats were reasonably happy. Then the democrats began to quarrel among themselves and it was discovered that under the law an intelligent white man could be disfranchised as easily as an ignorant negro, if the faction in control of the election machinery were so disposed. The section relating to the officers of election provide that they shall be named by the county commissioners. The commissioners are not hampered in their choice. They may take these offices all from one faction or from another at all. The governor appoints the county commissioners and consequently the governor is practically in control of the entire election machinery of the state. In no state in the union is a governor so completely in control of an election as in Florida. As the law has been administered the officers of election have invariably been democrats. This was all right so long as the dem-



J. W. WALL. C. A. BROWN, Ocala.

ocrats were harmonious, but when factional strife arose in the party, the "ins" turned the machinery against the democrats who were "outs" just as it had been used for years against the republicans. The fight in Jacksonville illustrates this. There the democrats have been split into factions for years—one known as the Tallahassee-Triay faction and the other as Barrs-Stockton. At the last election the Tallahassee-Triay faction had control of the machinery and used it mercilessly against their opponents, and named all the election officers from their own partisans. This caused the Barrs-Stockton faction and when the polls were opened on election day they put armed men in the booths to see that the election was fair. The election officers ordered these men out, when they refused to go down the polls and in five of the most populous wards of Jacksonville no election was held. How a riot nearly resulted and how the governor ordered the militia under arms, will be seen in dispatches to The Constitution at the time. This occurrence in Duval caused the clamor for a fair election law, which is general throughout the state and which is sure to be re-echoed in the legislature.

Jacksonville's Charter.

When the question of election reform is sprung there will be a lot of dirty political linen washed. The question is likely to come up on the contested election case of Fletcher vs. Hartridge from Duval. Fletcher, who, by the way, is a native of Monroe county, Georgia, was the candidate of the Barrs-Stockton faction for state senator, and they claim that the action of the Tallahassee-Triay inspectors in closing the polls in Jacksonville invalidated the election. Evidence in this case has been taken in Duval, and some sensational facts have been developed which will prove mighty good reading to the south-haters in the republican party.

Incidental to this general question of election reform will be an attempt to repeal the present charter of Jacksonville of which a modified form of the Australian ballot system for use in the city elections, is a feature. Under this charter the Barrs-Stockton faction, headed by the city officers of Jacksonville, and are likely to hold them so long as the present Australian ballot law is in force.

It is believed that public sentiment in favor of election reform will make legislators hesitate about disturbing a law which, even its opponents say, is a guarantee against fraud.

Prize Fighting and Racing.

It is a far jump from transportation and ballot reform questions to sporting matters, but the latter will undoubtedly consume a good deal of the legislative time. The "pulling out" of the Corbett-Mitchell mill in Jacksonville last year in defiance of the governor aroused the moral people of the state and since then there has been a great demand for the passage of a law against prize fights. The church people have lately been more vociferous in their demand for anti-prize fight legislation because of the fear that Corbett and Fitzsimmons may attempt to fight in Florida. The country press is a unit in support of the demand for a law that will make Florida an unhealthy place for men whose fortune depends on their fists. Governor Mitchell is bitter against the prize fighters and their backers, and in his message to the legislature urged the passage of a law making it a felony to engage in a prize fight or to aid or abet such a contest. While it is not probable that there will be much objection to legislation against prize

fighting, there is a fear that successful action in this direction may cause an attack on another sport in which Jacksonville is greatly interested, namely, horse racing. As announced in The Constitution recently, northern sporting men have determined to establish a track at Jacksonville, and possibly at other points in the state, for winter racing. This scheme has the hearty approval of the people of Jacksonville, and there is a fear that in the attack on prize fighting the proposed race track may be involved. It would be as easy matter for the legislature to kill horse racing and the proposed winter track by passing a stringent law against pool selling.

On the Lottery.
In the matter of sporting legislation, however, the lottery question is likely to attract more general attention and give rise to the sharpest debate. When the Louisiana lottery company was driven out of New Orleans after trying to find a location in many states and failing, its officials announced that they would do business in Honduras, accordingly, as they say, they secured a concession from the Honduras government, established headquarters at Puerto Cortez, and chartered a steamer which makes monthly trips between that port, Tampa and New Orleans. The real facts are that Puerto Cortez is headquarters for the lottery company in name only, and that the bulk of its business is transacted at Tampa.

In the closing days of the last legislature an innocent looking bill was hurried through granting certain privileges to "The Graham Printery," which was to be established at Tampa. No one suspected the lottery company of having anything to do with the bill, and it was passed without



D. A. SMITH. B. D. WADSWORTH, Madison County.

question. "The Graham Printery" was established, thousands of dollars being expended on its plant. Soon after the lottery company announced that it was doing business in Honduras and its steamer began to make monthly trips between that port, Tampa and New Orleans. It soon developed that the Honduras end was practically a blind and that Tampa was its real headquarters. "The Graham Printery" is the creature of the lottery company, and all literature is prepared at Tampa. The lottery company maintains offices in Tampa, Tampa city and employs a large force of clerks. When the steamer bound for Honduras reaches Tampa, lottery officials, accompanied by prize men, go on board and make the trip to Puerto Cortez, where the drawing is said to take place, and then return to Tampa. There the winning numbers are given to "The Graham Printery," put into type and scattered over the country. Tampa, in fact, is a sort of clearing house for the lottery company. When these facts became known last year a crusade was begun to create sentiment against the lottery. The docket of this court has support anti-lottery legislation. This lottery question is certain to be pressed. Governor Mitchell in his message recommended legislation to rid the state of the lottery. The outcome is doubtful. For the lottery people, it will be a fight for life, and they will scruple at nothing to prevent hostile legislation. The expense company has a lively interest in the defeat of anti-lottery legislation, for under the present arrangement, it derives a large revenue.

The foregoing are points that will result in sharp debate. The other questions have no elements about them likely to cause a clash. Among the latter will be the question of the relief of the supreme court. The docket of this court has been crowded for years, and there seems to be no hope of clearing it. The court is in somewhat the condition of Georgia's. The work is becoming difficult to secure good men for justices.

An Exhibit in Atlanta.

Then there will be the question of making an appropriation for a Florida exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta this fall. There is no division of sentiment among the people in regard to this matter. All are in unison in support of the exhibit, and all are alive to the importance of Florida being properly represented. It is true that there is a cry for economy in legislative expenditures because of the losses caused by the blizzard, but this cry is short of demanding that the exposition be ignored. The people believe that Florida should exert herself in the matter of an exposition exhibit in order that her wonderful recuperative powers may be advertised. They think that if, after a winter without precedent, Florida should make a great exhibit at Atlanta, it will be an advertisement that will net the state millions. The transportation companies have encouraged this idea. They have made liberal propositions to encourage interest in the exposition, and it seems likely that the legislature will see that Florida is worthily represented at Atlanta. An appropriation for an exhibit was recommended by Governor Mitchell.

Damaged Books.

We have left about 500 copies of miscellaneous books slightly damaged by water that we will close out at our own price. Only 5 cents, worth 25 cents; 1,000 paper novels, worth 25 cents a copy, will be sold at 5 cents (3 cents extra for postage) by such authors as Conan Doyle, Marie Corelli, Iota, Sarah Grand, Anna Sewall, Mary Cecil Hay, Mrs. Alexander, Wilde Collins, The Duchess, Miss M. E. Braddon, Charles Reade, I. K. Marvel, Beatrice Harraden.

Caution to Be Thankful.

The women of this city and generation owe much to this renowned machine. It contributes directly to the health of the city as much as its light running feature, which is due to its rotary motion, removes all danger of impairing the health of the operator. You are invited to visit the office of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, 71 Whitehall, and examine the merits of the light running No. 9. Apr 7 sun wed

Notice.

The spurious stencil paper and inks now being offered to the public at reduced prices are inferior goods and will not give satisfaction. Mr. George M. Folger, 12 Wall street, handles our goods exclusively, and has just received a large supply of new, fresh goods. Call him up, phone 1006, and have the "pulling out" of the Corbett-Mitchell mill in Jacksonville last year in defiance of the governor aroused the moral people of the state and since then there has been a great demand for the passage of a law against prize fights. The church people have lately been more vociferous in their demand for anti-prize fight legislation because of the fear that Corbett and Fitzsimmons may attempt to fight in Florida. The country press is a unit in support of the demand for a law that will make Florida an unhealthy place for men whose fortune depends on their fists. Governor Mitchell is bitter against the prize fighters and their backers, and in his message to the legislature urged the passage of a law making it a felony to engage in a prize fight or to aid or abet such a contest. While it is not probable that there will be much objection to legislation against prize

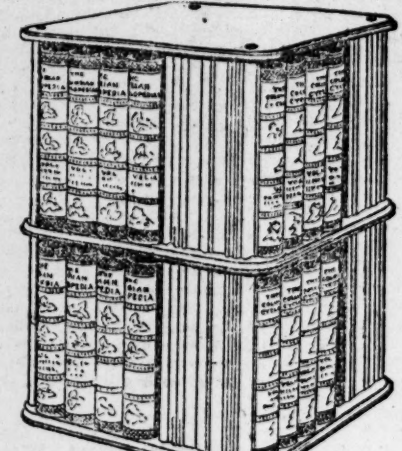
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Don'ts.

Don't be persuaded to buy cheap stencil paper and inks, they are dear at any price. Don't damage your typewriter by using inferior stencil paper and inks. Don't turn out poor work by using inferior stencil paper and inks. Don't accept stencils and ink called "Good as Dick's." Don't fail to call on George M. Folger, 12 Wall street, when you want our goods, fresh and pure. A. B. Dick Company, Manufacturers.

120 in gold for best bread made of Dixie's pure. Ask your grocer for it.

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AN UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, giving the orthography, derivation, pronunciation and definition of every word in the English language. This great work being the latest has had every opportunity to become the best in its class, correcting the inaccuracies and supplying omissions. Covering, as it necessarily does, the large field occupied by other encyclopedias, it introduces also many new features of convenience and usefulness and adds several departments which have heretofore appeared in no other cyclopedias. Its exclusive points commend it to those who have already purchased similar works. Its general features of excellence leave no question in making choice as to which one to buy.

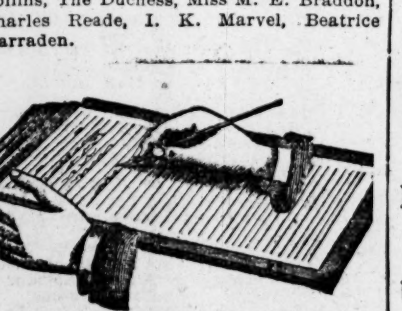
The Columbia Encyclopedia stands the test of having been carefully and critically edited, and it is the most that the attention of prospective customers is earnestly directed. Call or send to us for catalogue, sample pages and price list. The work is put up in five styles of binding and sold on easy terms.

Other Books.

We have cut prices on every book in our store and will sell them for one more week. Our prices for the same grade of books have always been lower than any other book house in the city, and a special cut on prices means a great deal to book buyers. Catalogue free.

Gloves.

All the new spring shades in all grades of Gloves. Our 4-button real Kid Gloves at 98c a pair. Celebrated Trefousse at \$1.50 a pair. "Champagne," the new shade, with black stitching, worn with any dress.



Mimeograph.

We are agents for Edison's Mimeograph and Mimeograph supplies. Over 90,000 used today voice a unanimous sentiment of emphatic approval of this machine and it is recognized as the standard duplicating device for autographic or typewritten work by the commercial, educational and religious world.

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All this week we will offer special prices on the following list:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| Paper Dolls. | Writing Tablets. |
| Toys. | Gold Pens. |
| Hammocks. | Fountain Pens. |
| Croquet Sets. | Steel Pens. |
| Balls and Bats. | Blank Books. |
| Easter Cards. | Ink and Mucilage. |
| Easter Eggs. | Lead Pencils. |
| Easter Novelties. | Blank Books. |
| Paper Paper Dyes. | Letter Files. |
| Box Paper. | Pictures. |
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| Tissue Paper. | Marbles. |
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Don't fail to call on George M. Folger, 12 Wall street, when you want our goods, fresh and pure. A. B. Dick Company, Manufacturers.

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In Dress Goods,
Silks,
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Ladies' Skirts,
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Collarets,
Underwear,
Hosiery,
Etc.



Parlor Furniture
Library Furniture
Dining-Room Furniture
Bedroom Furniture
Carpets,
Mattings
Draperies
Portieres,
Lace Curtains,
Etc.

SILKS.

Wash Silks for waists, worth 50c; 35c a yard.

Stripes and checks in Fancy Silks for waists and children's suits, worth 60c, at 45c a yard.

Evening waist Silks, worth \$2, now \$1.50 a yard.

A lot of Fancy Silk figures and stripes, 75c to \$1.50 a yard.

PARASOLS.

Everything new in Parasols. Our big line of Novelties are in. You can find here what you want to match your Easter Suits.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Fine Gloria Umbrellas, natural stick, also fancy handles. Blacks, \$1.25. Colors, \$1.35.

GLOVES.

All the new spring shades in all grades of Gloves. Our 4-button real Kid Gloves at 98c a pair.

Celebrated Trefousse at \$1.50 a pair. "Champagne," the new shade, with black stitching, worn with any dress.

FANS.

We have received a lot of fine Fans, hand decorated, silk gauze, feather, silk spangled, etc. Our stock is unequaled in the South at present.

CHEMISETTES.

250 Chemisettes from 25c up. A great assortment of styles and materials.

LADIES' WAISTS.

We have the largest stock of Ladies' Waists in the city. Our Silk Waists \$3.50 to \$6.50 each. Reliable goods and latest styles.

SKIRTS.

We have a big stock of novel Skirts. The "Godet" in silk, satin, crepon, brilliantine and serges. We have Skirts from \$3.50 to \$25 each.

WASH WAISTS.

We have everything you can ask for in Wash Goods Waists from 50c each up.

NOTION FLYERS.

Side Combs 5c a pair. Silver Belt pins 10c each. Silver belt buckles 15c each.

Silver hat pins 15c each. Sterling silver buckles \$1 each.

Ladies' shirt waist sets 25c each.

Baby buttons, with chains, 25c each.

Gold and silver Garter Clasps 10c pair.

100 Hair Pins for 5c.

LININGS.

New Fiber Chamois, new Hair Cloths, new Peralines, new Sleeve Expanders. The best assorted stock in Atlanta.

Wool Dress Goods.

The Wool Fabrics this spring are prettier than ever. The shadings of every color are perfect, the combination and trimmings are here to match in harmony with materials.

See what we offer you this week:

English Tweed Mixture, worth 37c, now 25c.

All-wool French Suitings, worth 50c, at 39c yd.

Imported Crepons 50-in. wide reduced from \$1.25 for Easter week; \$1 yard.

Crepon Novelty Suits worth not less than \$18 bought under price; offered at \$12.50 a suit.

Great Muslin Underwear Sale continued during next week.

Fine goods at low prices.

HOSIERY.

Gent's Imported English Half Hose, fast black, at 12 1/2c pair.

Gent's All-Linear 4-ply Collars only 10c each.

Children's full regular ribbed Hose, sizes 5 to 9, and fast colors, only 12 1/2c a pair.

Ladies' genuine Lisle Hose, drop stitch, worth 50c a pair, at 27 1/2c.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE

BEDROOM SUITS.

We have received the best line of Solid Oak Suits, Plate Mirrors, etc., ever produced at \$12.50.

Next better grade is also a beauty and most substantial, at \$15.00.

Another still more elaborate will be offered this week, a challenge to all competition, at \$17.50.

CHENILLE CURTAINS

From \$3.50 per pair up.

Chenille Curtains—Extra wide, the cheapest ever shown at the price; \$7.50 a pair.

MUSLIN CURTAINS.

All frilled and the stylish things for bedrooms, only \$1.75 a pair.

Imported Velvet Capes.

SILK CAPES.

SATIN CAPES.

CLOTH CAPES.

A great assortment for Easter trade just received. Prices from \$3.50 to \$50.

LADIES' WAISTS.

We have the largest stock of Ladies' Waists in the city. Our Silk Waists \$3.50 to \$6.50 each. Reliable goods and latest styles.

SKIRTS.

We have a big stock of novel Skirts. The "Godet" in silk, satin, crepon, brilliantine and serges. We have Skirts from \$3.50 to \$25 each.

WASH WAISTS.

We have everything you can ask for in Wash Goods Waists from 50c each up.

NOTION FLYERS.

DOUGLAS THOMAS & DAVISON

Our Silk Store

Is practically a new store since your last visit. So many new things have arrived we almost forgot there were any there to start with.

Black Satin Duchesse, 24 in. wide, rich, fine quality, worth \$1.25 anywhere in America. **Here \$1.00**
27-inch superfine Satin Duchesse, a skirt of which any woman would be proud to wear—one so good not to be had for less than \$2. **Here \$1.50**
Black 22-inch Peau de Soie. **\$1.00**
Black 24-inch Peau de Soie. **\$1.50**
Black Armure, 24-inch, **\$1.00**
Rich and heavy Satin Brocades, the finest Black Silk for a really elegant Skirt, **\$1.50**
100 pieces of solid Habatui, 27 inches wide, including black and all leading shades, **50c yard.**
Washable Habatui Silks, in a new lot of patterns, extra good quality, **35c**
Swiss Taffetas, in stripes, figures, etc., for Waists and Costumes—an elegant assortment, new patterns, **Per yard 75c**
Figured Glace Taffetas, figured Gros de Londres, striped Swiss Taffetas, and a multitude of desirable styles, **At \$1.00**
Taffeta Plisse—the novelty extreme of the Silk Season—the good ones are immense, the imitations are N. G. strictly. We show the genuine in an exclusive array of styles. **\$2, \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1.25**
Evening Crepons, in the latest wavy effects, **85c and 50c**
Black all-wool Crepon, for a delightfully fine dress—there is nothing better, **24 in. \$1.39**
45-inch Crepe Striped Grenadine, a new and handsome fabric, **Per yard \$2**

Black Goods
Leadership is evident at every turn. Crepons in the front of course. Our Crepons are built for leaders and are strikingly in advance of all their kind.

44-inch Wool Crepon. woven design—a standard kind, **Per yard 85c**
Mohair Striped Crepon, 48 inch wide, **Per yard \$1**
Bombay Wool and Mohair Crepon, the kind that will wear like the best Serge, **45 in. wide \$1.50**
Ploughed Crepon, wool and Mohair, 46 inches wide, **Per yard \$1**
Priestley Honey Comb Crepon, wovendesign, 46 inches wide, **Per yard \$2.50**
Wool and Mohair Moirad Crepon, the swellest in the line; **Per yard \$3**
Silk and Wool Crepon, with silk broche figures—as fine an article as any woman need wear, **Per yard \$3.50**
Priestley's Silk Warp Henrietta—\$1.50 a yard under the old tariff, and an excellent quality, **Now \$1**
Priestley's Silk Warp Eudora, 46 inches wide, **Per yard \$2.50**
54-inch all-wool Wide Wale Diagonal—good a year ago, now and all the time, **Per yard \$1.25**
All-Wool Silk Finished Henrietta, 38 inches wide—a year ago 75c, **Per yard 45c**

Colored Dress Stuffs

To suit, not one, but all classes: Exclusive Novelties, high class medium priced materials, and all the standard sorts.

Colored Crepons, spring shadings, all wool and soft, fine texture, 75c regularly, **These 50c**
Silk and wool Novelty Weaves, in onyx effects, a delicate color mingling, very effective, **Per yard \$1.00**
Fine corded Crepons in delicate soft spring shadings, **Per yard 75c**
Mottled Weaves, in silk and wool novelties, 40 inches wide, **\$1.25**
46 inch Scotch Suitings; for wear and good appearance there is no better material; new color mixtures, **At \$1.25**
Honeycomb Boucle Novelties in illuminated effects, 42 inches wide, **Price \$1.00**
48 inch two toned Suitings, a high class fabric for tailor suits at a small price, **85c**
New all wool 48 inch Homespuns. **65c**
All wool and Raw Silk Novelties, the fabric of the season, 50c
All wool Shepherd Plaids, for waists, nothing more serviceable, 42 inches wide, **Price 75c**
All wool mixed Homespuns, hundreds of different shadings, always 50c a yard, **These are 39c**
Covert Cloths, 54 inches wide, all wool, and always a dollar a yard, **This lot at 50c**
All wool Serge, full line of colors, same goods sold at 50c a year ago, **Now 25c**

Cotton Dress Stuffs
Imported Indian Dimities, **23c**
French Organdies, **35c**
French Gingham, fine Crepe effects, **25c**
Touaine Silk—a lovely fabric, evening shades equal to Silk Crepon in appearance, **Per yard 25c**
Striped Crepons, in fine, delicate effects, per yard, **12c 1-2c**
American Organdies, fine sheer quality, **10c**
Fine Printed Dimities, copies from the best French styles, **10c**
Pique, in light and dark grounds, **Per yard 12 1-2c**
Best yard-wide Percales, selected lot of designs, **10c**

Straight, Honest Methods—Reliable, Well Selected Merchandise.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYBODY'S FOR EQUAL VALUE.

Thirty-five Stores in One! Best Lighted, Best Ventilated and Roomiest place of business in Atlanta. However large the crowds, there is no smothering here. Our handsome Soda Fountain, dispenses cool drinks free to cash purchasers of a dollar or more. Ask salesman for tickets.

Ready-to-Wear.

Outside garments of all sorts—Capes, Suits, extra Skirts, Silk and washable Waists, Wrappers, etc.

Special attention to our wonderful line of washable Waists, the best shaped, and best styles in the market, \$2, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1 and 60c.

Dark ground Wrappers, Watteau back and liberal fullness, each 60c.

Lawn Wrappers, full ruffled shoulders, Watteau back, beading trimmed yoke, \$1.

Satteen Wrappers, dark grounds with colored figures, ruffled shoulders, Watteau back, each \$1.50.

Well Cheviot extra Skirts, in navy only, cut full width and properly made, \$3 each.

Serge Skirt, in black and navy, all wool, double plait back, very full, each \$5.

Plain and Figured Brilliantine Skirts, no better material for service and style, \$10 and \$15 each.

Fine Crepon Skirts, made right, of right material and extremely low priced for such values, \$15 to \$35.00 each.

A Suit ready to put on, made as it is hard to get Suits made at home, latest styles, best materials and shapes, to fit everybody, \$25 to \$35 each.

Ask to see our new Short Coat Style Suit, the noblest thing out, and to be seen here only, in navy and black, each \$10.

Hosiery.

We are showing novelties in ladies' and misses' cotton hose and silk hosiery with lace ankle and all the new effects in dr. p. stitch, open work and gauze hose. Styles, quality and price cannot be duplicated south.

100 Dozen Ladies' Lisle thread Hose, fast black and russet shades, Richelieu rib and plain, 25c.

150 Dozen Ladies' fast black Hose, made of real Maco cotton, light weight, in different styles of rib to select from, 25c.

20 Dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Half Hose, sky, pink, tan and fast black lace open work, 25c, 3 pairs for \$1.

100 Dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, onyx dye, Rembrandt rib and Richelieu rib, white heel and toe, warranted not to crack, 25c, 3 pairs for \$1.

100 Dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, onyx, black lace ankle and 20 different styles of drop stitch open work and gauze to select from, 50c.

40 Dozen Infants' Silk Hose, white, fast black, tan, sky and pink, 50c, 3 pairs.

50 Dozen Misses' Silk Hose, sky, pink, Nile, white, gold, tan and fast black, 6 1/2-60c; 7 1/2-75c; 8 1/2-85c.

60 Dozen Ladies' fast black Silk Hose, Richelieu rib, military and combination rib, 25c.

75 Dozen Gents' fast black Lisle Thread, Half Hose, spliced heel and toe, 25c, a pair.

LADIES'
Summer Knit Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, tape in neck and arm, 10c each.

Ladies' Bleached Richelieu ribbed Vests, Egyptian cotton, 15c each.

Ladies' better quality Lisle finished Vests, low neck no sleeve, 25c each.

Ladies' genuine Lisle Thread Vests, silk tape in neck and arm—a leader at 25c; 3 for \$1.

Ladies' full fashioned plain Indian gauze Vests, high neck, long sleeves, pearl buttons, all sizes at 25c.

Ladies' high neck, long sleeve Vests, ribbed Lisle thread, pants to match, for medical wear, each 25c.

Ladies' Lisle Thread ribbed Vests, v. neck and quarter sleeves, silk tape and finish, 50c each.

All winter weight goods in this department at and below cost.

Infants' and Children's
Outfitting has become a feature of our business. An investigation of our lines of ready-to-wear garments will soon convince the most economical of the folly of home sewing.

Infants' White Lawn Caps, corded and lace trimmed, dozens of styles to select from. Knits that have been selling up to 75c each, choice 25c.

Child's Cambric Short Dress, embroidered tucked yoke, box plaited back, cluster trimmed neck and sleeves, sizes six months to three years, each 50c.

Child's fine English Nainsook Short Dress, pointed yoke, fine embroidery on neck and sleeves, sizes six months to three years, 85c.

Children's Cambric Skirts, two-inch hem and tucks, sizes six months to four years, each 45c.

Gentlemen's

Wearing Apparel.

First Department—Left Aisle—Main Entrance.
This department being now exclusive we are equipped to offer the trade exceptional room values in quality excellence and durability. Below is a limited description of the many items.

White unaltered 1900 Linen bosom Shirts, open front, closed back, open back, closed front, three-ply bosom, patent inserted sleeves, full length and width, superior muslin, complete in sizes and finish; 50c each.

The well-established make, Keystone, white shirts, which are laundered for fine dress, open front and back. A leader at 75c each.

Colored trimmed and white embroidered front Night Shirts, a new shipment; spic-n-dye; all sizes; 50c each.

Colored bosom and colored Shirts for dress, collars detached; the popularity of these are too well known for any recommendation. Your choice for \$1.

In Undergarments we are showing a more varied line than ever. We have a number of styles of Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in ecru, white and colored at 25c per garment; all sizes.

Slate and tan Balbriggan, also unbleached Shirts and Drawers; highly finished goods; unexpected quality; all sizes and regular clean goods; no job. 25c each, three for \$1.

Bonbon French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, real imported garments, half and long sleeves, ecru light tan and Dresden blue; durable and modern finish; superior quality at once recognized. Only 50c each.

Bleached Jeans and Drilling Drawers, stock and tape bottom; all waists and in seam sizes. 25c and 50c pair.

We are never out of Scriven's patent Elastic Seam Bleached Drawers. Prices do not strike against our sales.

If you wear "Monarch" fine dress Shirts we show you all the good styles at popular prices.

New styles 4-ply Linen Collars in standing and turn-down; the most popular shapes at 10c each.

Round and square-cornered Cuffs, 4-ply line, improved stitching and finish, fine texture. 15c pair.

Our Easter Neckwear for men is all here. We make a beautiful display in light and medium effects. Complete lines at 25c and 50c each.

Suspenders at 25c pair. In all the different lengths, solid colors and novelties; new models, 50c.

Suspenders at 25c pair. We are fitted with a complete line of heavy and light weights. 25c pair.

Kid Gloves.
This department is far and away ahead of the glove selling in Atlanta. Kid Glove supremacy is ours beyond a doubt. Swell new things for Easter. Not to be found at other places.

Two-clasp Monarch in modes and tans, plaque seams, broad black stitching. The best fitting, best wearing glove made. All desirable shades. Price, \$1.50.

Perrin Fyers Celebrated Gloves, the best fitting, best wearing glove made. All desirable shades. Price, \$1.50.

White Mocha Gloves, both self and black stitching. White Gloves are correct, and these are the latest fad. Price \$1.50.

Our dollar kids have a reputation in the entire land hereabouts. Four big pearl buttons, self-stitched, graceful cut and most excellent quality; just as good as the average \$1.50 glove. Spring importation has just arrived; exquisite shades, of tans and modes. Price \$1.

Light and dark Satines, the 12 1/2 sort, 85c.

26-inch mixed and plaid Dress Goods, worth 20c, for 10c.

Red and black Calico, 2 1/2c.

Standard Georgia Cotton Checks, 2 1/2c.

New Prints, including all the good styles, Simpson greys, Indigo blues, etc., 5c.

5,000 yards of Hamburg Embroidery, extra value, at 5c.

Special sale of Pants Goods, Cottonade, Kerseys, etc., 25c yard heretofore; this week, 19c.

Ladies' patent tip Dongola Oxford Ties; basement price per pair, 37 1/2c.

Paper Flowers.
Everybody is making them. We have the best line of Crepe and Plain Paper to be seen in the city, and can furnish all the necessities that go along.

Cuff Buttons.
Ladies' and Men's styles. Specially suited for ladies' waists, etc.; enameled in gold and silver. Per pair, 25c.

Domestics.
Under the market price. No subterfuges but none sold at wholesale.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale yard-wide and full bolts. Per yard, 6c.

That Basement!

"That Basement" has come to be depended upon entirely by thousands of Atlanta shoppers. Money saved on every item. Read the prices for this week.

Ladies' Gowns, made of good cotton, tucked yoke, beading trimmed, full length and width, 55c.

Ladies' Cotton Drawers, made of good domestic, hem and cluster of tucks, per pair, 15c.

Men's outing Shirts, all sizes, assorted styles, making alone worth the price, each 15c.

Spool Silk, black and all shades, full lengths and as good as the best, per spool, 5c.

Spool Cotton, full length spools, black and white; all numbers, 2 for 5c.

Laundry Soap, Bells-Good-News, solid, reliable quality, 8 bars for 25c.

Ivory Soap, 6 bars for 25c.

Outing in light shades, 4c.

Ribbons, all widths, all shades, all silk every piece; while they last, 5c.

Men's Half-Hose, 3 pairs for 25c.

Yard wide bleached Domestic, 5c.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, taped neck, each 10c.

Good Crash Toweling at 4c.

Dress Trimming Braid, all sorts; values up to 50c yard, 10c.

36-inch brocaded Dress Goods, two toned effects, per yard, 12 1/2c.

Solid colored Dress Goods, formerly 25c, now, 15c.

Light and dark Satines, the 12 1/2 sort, 85c.

26-inch mixed and plaid Dress Goods, worth 20c, for 10c.

Red and black Calico, 2 1/2c.

Standard Georgia Cotton Checks, 2 1/2c.

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Ladies' and Men's styles. Specially suited for ladies' waists, etc.; enameled in gold and silver. Per pair, 25c.

Domestics.
Under the market price. No subterfuges but none sold at wholesale.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale yard-wide and full bolts. Per yard, 6c.

Best A. C. A. Ticking at 12 1/2c.

Peppermint quarter Sheeting, bleached, 15c.

Ready hemmed Sheets, ten-quarter size, per pair, 41c.

Ready hemmed Pillow Cases, five-quarter size, per pair, 15c.

DOUGLAS THOMAS & DAVISON

Women's Shoes.

10 button, tipped with patent leather, some patent leather counters, square and pointed toes, also Common Sense heels and toes, also spring heels, formerly \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50 pair, **On Bargain Counters at \$1.75**

Oxford ties, tipped with patent leather or plain, Common Sense heels and toes, made of Viciand Dongola kid, also cloth tops, regular price

This week only \$1.50

Ladies' and Misses'.

Fine cloth Overgaiters, black, to wear with those Oxfords, were 50c, 75c and \$1, **Now only 50c, 40c and 25c**

Men's Shoes.

Tan, Russia Calf, Patent Leather and Calf, worth up to \$5.00 pair, every shoe warranted to wear equal to \$5 shoes. On Bargain Counter this week at **\$3.00 pair.**



Misses' Button Shoes.

Sizes 12 to 2. **Down to 75c pair**

Misses' \$2 Kid Shoes, sizes 12 to 2, **Down to \$1.25 pair**

The prettiest and best styles and more of them than any two houses in Atlanta. 'Our famous \$2 Oxfords'

\$2.00---Warranted.

Strap Sandals
Black and colors, kid & satin, **\$1.50, \$1.25 & \$1 pr.**
These are all fine goods, some worth up to Three Dollars per pair.

Domestics.
Under the market price. No subterfuges but none sold at wholesale.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale yard-wide and full bolts. Per yard, 6c.

Best A. C. A. Ticking at 12 1/2c.

Peppermint quarter Sheeting, bleached, 15c.

Ready hemmed Sheets, ten-quarter size, per pair, 41c.

Ready hemmed Pillow Cases, five-quarter size, per pair, 15c.

Men's Shirts.
White Unaltered Shirts, reinforced, union linen bosom, all sizes except 14; as good a shirt as generally shown at 50c. Special price, 25c.

Butter Laces.
Here's a marvelous lot at a marvelous price. Yellow Laces, good styles, almost any pattern you choose, up to 14 inches wide, worth up to 50c yard. See them at 15c.

The Crockery Store.
Is now on the main floor—annexed building. Fifty cases of new goods on sale since its removal to new quarters.

The bargain table this week will be at 10c. You have never before seen such a line as we will show at 10c. Lots of articles you have paid half a dollar for. The list includes:

Imitation Cut Glass Violet Vases, Rose Bowls, Bohemian Gold Decorated Vases, Ruby Spoon Holders, Real China Decorated Celery Trays, Decorated China Plates, all sizes, Mustard Pats, Meat Dishes, Bone Dishes, Pickle Dishes, all in decorated china.

White China Teacups and Saucers, Olive Dishes, Gold Band Cups, China Fruit Saucers, Bread and Butter Plates, Gold Band Teacups, Kitchen Knives, two-blade Mincing Knives, etc., each 10c.

Bohemian Glass Ruby half gallon Pitchers, each 50c.

Decorated China Cuspiders, large and handsome styles, worth up to \$5, each 50c.

Bohemian Glass Water Bottles, Ruby, never under 75c; these 25c.

Bohemian Glass Ruby Tumblers, each 6c.

Odd lot of White China covered Dishes and Soup Tureens worth up to \$2.25 each, choice 25c.

Bohemian Decorated Glass Lemonade Sets, per set \$2.

Four-piece Chamber Sets, with Dresden decorations, per set \$2.50.

18-piece English Porcelain Dinner Sets, hand-painted and gold edges, set complete, \$14.

Our Catalogue
Is now ready; 100 pages; illustrating everything of interest in our big store. Mailed free to our out-of-town friends. Send for it.

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

KEELY COMPANY

No. 350 Broadway, New York City, March 25, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that we have been this day appointed Receivers of the property of the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., upon a dissolution thereof, under an order of the New York Supreme Court. The said firm has also this day, by an instrument under the hands and seals of the partners therein, duly conveyed, transferred, and assigned to us all the property and effects of the firm. [Signed]

Receivers of
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

HOWARD S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co., New York.
A. J. JUILLARD, of 66 Worth St., New York.
JAS. G. CANNON, Vice-Pres. 4th National Bank, New York.
Appointed by Judge M. J. O'Brien, of Supreme Court.

Thousands of
Bargains
from the
E. S. Jaffray
& Co.'s
Liquidation
Sale!

The great firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO., has been famous from Maine to Mexico, for three-quarters of a century. Its original founder coming from London to New York started a business that grew and developed year by year until it came to be counted among the largest and grandest commercial institutions in the metropolis. Their mammoth store at 350 Broadway is historic. It has been the source that supplied stock for thousands of merchants throughout wide-lying distances. In spite of current greed and cynicism there is a remnant of sentiment left in trade that occasionally rises to the surface and mellows the material vicissitudes of business experiences. This staunch house has countless patrons all over the country who are sincerely and unselfishly sorry that conditions prompt them to retire. In winding up their affairs they close a career rich with all the elements of success and honor, and go from the bustling theatre of trade with the pleasant consciousness of having made friends whose enthusiastic loyalty never swerved and whose warm personal regard will never fail.

Great assortment Jetted All-overs, heavy La Tosca Silk Nets and Black All-overs in open patterns. Very cheap

Just received a large lot double-face All-silk Satin Ribbon, quite wide, for trimming the new Crepon dresses

Our display of Novelty Lace Bands in showy open patterns, has never been equalled in the South

Beautiful Net-top Black Bourdon Lace, used especially for Dress and Cape decorations. New effects

We have the new 27-inch wide All-over Lace for blouse and sleeves. All the rage just now, everywhere

It will richly repay you to examine our collection of Top Laces in Cream, White and Butter. Bargains there!

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

A positive furore. Wildness—almost violence—in the effort to secure choice and desirable lots. The vast floors of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. thronged with a variegated mass of buyers—eager, alert, vigilant. A four million dollar stock of highest class dry goods to be closed out within a few weeks. It seems incredible—impossible. However hard for the human mind to grasp the importance and comprehend the possibilities of such a stupendous trade event the fact stands out bold, clear, distinct. We have two representatives on the scene who for days past have been buying independently and in combination with the agents of other retail houses of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Denver and San Francisco. Goods were never before slaughtered so ruthlessly. The finest imported products sold in "job lots," without regard to real value. It's the first time in seventy-five years that the dignity and severity of JAFFRAY'S store ever unbended to the impetus of a bargain-inspired rush. Auction rooms for the nonce are not in it. Merchandise that comes from JAFFRAY'S at cut and sacrifice prices is a new precedent in the history of Broadway. We offer this week thousands of dollars worth of goods at less than wholesale quotations. They all came from the great liquidation sale. *It is needless to remind you that no trash or inferior stuff is in the offering. Everything fresh as a garden of flowers.*

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

BARGAINS.

Beautiful Pure Linen, neatly embroidered Women's Handkerchiefs, twenty styles, regular price 50c; now at 23c

An immense variety of Veilings, including myriad fancy meshes and Chenille dots, regular price 40c; now at 25c

Swiss Edging and Inserting, embroidery two inches wide with liberal margins, regular price 25c; now at 10c

Baby Caps—plain lawn crown, front made of tucking effect with ruche of lace, regular price 50; now at 25c

Women's Chemisettes, all sizes, made out of fast colored fancy striped Ducks, very swell, regular price 50c; now 35c

All-Silk Satin Ribbons in sixteen shades, No. 7 width of the grade that always retails over the counter for 15c; now at 10c

Dress Goods from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Double-width Wool Dress Goods in Checks, Armures, Diagonals and pretty Melanges, regular price 80c; now at 15c
All Wool Double-width Serges, in all the staple and serviceable shades, medium twills, regular price 40c; now at 25c
Checked French Suitings, for street or traveling dresses, handsome colorings, 36 in. wide, regular price 60c; now at 35c
Plaid Cheviot Suitings in all the soft, mellow Spring colorings, 36 in. wide, regular price 60c; now at 39c
French Melange, in beautiful Crepe effects, every wanted shade, 40 in. wide, regular price 65c; now at 47c
Checked Cheviots, a stylish and graceful fabric, made in France, 40 in. wide, regular price 75c; now at 49c
Pin Checked Taffetas, Paris Tailor Checks and Novelty Crepons, all wool, 42 inches wide, regular price 90c; now at 59c
Silk-and-Wool Suitings, including Checks and Melanges in different tones, 44 inches wide, regular price \$1.50; now at 97c

Shirt Waists from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Handsome styles in black Surah Silk Waists, full back and front, large sleeve, worth \$5.00; our price 3.75
Black India Silk Waists, made full in back and front, and with extra large sleeves, worth \$6.50 at 4.50
Surah Silk Waists, black ground with colored stripes of satin, tastefully trimmed, large sleeves, worth \$8.00 6.00
Illuminated Striped Glace Silk Waists, choice effects, superb styles, every imaginable color, worth \$9.00; our price 6.00
Beautiful Taffeta and Fancy India Silk Waists, various color combinations; French crushed collars, worth \$10.00; our price 6.50

Gloves from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Women's Black Silk Mitts, all sizes, strong and good color, worth 25c; now at 15c
Women's Black Silk Gloves, have always been called good value at 40c; now at 25c
Women's Black Silk Gloves, made with the popular double finger tip, worth 75c; now at 50c
Women's Four-button Kid Gloves, all the prevailing shades, worth up to \$1.50; now at 50c
Women's Four-button Kid Gloves, tans, modes and blacks, pearl buttons to match 75c
Women's Four-button Kid Gloves, yellows, grays, pearls, white and modes, worth \$1.50; at 99c

Silk Bargains.

48 Pieces
Fancy India Silks,
White Ground, Colored Figures,
Regular Price, 50c.
Now at 25c
65 Pieces
Glace Satin d'Chines,
Light and Dark Colors,
Regular Price, 60c.
Now at 35c
82 Pieces
Plain Surah Silks,
Light and Dark Colors,
Regular Price, 60c.
Now at 35c
86 Pieces
Figured India Silks,
Light and Dark Colors,
Regular Price, 75c.
Now at 39c
18 Pieces
Novelty Silk Crepons,
Striped and Figured,
Regular Price, 75c.
Now at 39c
10 Pieces,
Black China Silks,
The imported, sort,
Regular Price 75c.
Now at 39c
38 Pieces
Fancy Taffeta Silks
Stripes and Checks
Regular Price, 85c.
Now at 50c
20 Pieces
Satin Rhadimirs,
Exquisite Grade,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c

Wash Goods from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Cotton Crepes, solid colors and beautiful designs printed on cream and tinted grounds, regular price, 12½c; now at 5c
English Pèrcale, big variety of patterns, and colorings, full 84 inches wide, regular price 12½c; now at 7½c
Novelty Cotton Plisse, splendid imitation of the finest French, 33 inches wide, regular price 15c; now at 7½c
Striped and Figured Jaconets, a stuff that is always in demand for Spring service, regular price 12½c; now at 7½c
Pure White India Linen, smooth, sheer and strong, needful for many uses, 40 inches wide, regular price 17½c; now at 10c
Crimpled Seersuckers, with colored chain stripes, on ecru grounds, very striking effect, regular price 15c; now at 10c
An indescribable and limitless assortment of the best standard American Ginghams, regular price 15c; now at 10c
English Lawns, very dainty and desirable, navy blue grounds, with white dots, and stripes, regular price 15c; now at 10c
Irish Dimities, white grounds with colored stripes, exquisite quality, regular price 18c; now at 12½c
Striped Ducks, dark, medium and light grounds very heavy and best grades, regular price 15c; now at 12½c
Mull, Checks, Plaids and Stripes, book-fold, just right for scores of garments, regular price 25c; now at 15c
Colored Swisses, red, blue, nile, lilac and yellow punctuated with white seed dots, regular price 30c; now at 15c
Marquise Lawn, tinted grounds, corded and figured and striped, Piques, 32 inches wide, regular price 20c; now at 15c
Japonettes in all the evening tints and Comber Lawns, novel designs in summery colors, regular price 25c; now at 15c
Imported French Batiste, white grounds with patterns of stripes and figures, 40 inches wide, regular price 35c; now at 19c
Imported Striped and Figured Dimities and French Plisse in rich colorings, regular price 40c; now at 25c
Snowy Persian Lawns and genuine French Swiss, most elegant of the white stuffs, regular price 35c; now at 25c

Furnishings from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Mens' Unlaundered Shirts, pure linen bosom, regular price 60c; now at 33c
Men's Laundered Shirts, linen bosom, reinforced, regular price 75c; now at 48c
Men's and Boy's Negligee Oxford Shirts, neat patterns, regular price 75c; now at 49c
Men's Imported French Balbrigan Shirts and Drawers, regular price \$1.25; now at 75c
Men's Black, Tan and Balbrigan Half Hose, double heels and toes, worth 20c; now at 12c
Men's Black and Colored Half Hose, double sole and high-spliced heels, worth 40c; now at 25c
Men's Tan, Gray, Blue, Brown and Mode Half Hose, imported to sell for 60c; now at 33c

Silk Bargains.

15 Pieces
24-inch India Silks
Figures and Stripes
Regular Price 85c.
Now at 50c
12 Pieces
Fancy Silk Crepes
Figures and Stripes
Regular Price 85c.
Now at 50c
10 Pieces
27-inch India Silks,
All Colors and Designs,
Regular Price, \$1.00.
Now at 65c
28 Pieces
Novelty Taffettas,
Checks and Stripes,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c
16 Pieces
Pompadour Silks,
In Dresden Figures,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c
16 Pieces
Black Satin Duchesse,
Extra Quality,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c
10 Pieces
Muscovite Silks,
Rich and Lustrous,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c
18 Pieces
Novelty Striped Satins,
Every Right Color,
Regular Price, \$1.25.
Now at 75c

Black Goods from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

All-wool 40-inch Black Surah Serge, worth 60c, at 30c and 38-inch All-wool Surah Serge, extra quality, regular price 40c, now at 18c
All-wool Black Ladies' Cloth, the product of a great French Mill, 54-inch, regular price 75c; now at 39c
All-wool Mohair Brilliantine, wear resisting and dust shedding, 40-inch, regular price 75c; now at 39c
All-wool Silk-finished Black Henrietta, unsurpassed for service and style, 48-inch, regular price 85c; now at 55c
All-wool Black Crepon, broken rock and wave effects, full of ridges and crinkles, 40-inch, regular price 90c; now at 55c
All-wool Brocaded and Satin-dotted Armures, real French importation, 42-inch, regular price \$1.00; now at 59c
All-wool Crepons, Armures, Serges, Silk-finished Brocades, 44-inch, regular price \$1.25; now at 75c
All-wool Black Imperial Twilled Serge, one of the richest fabrics made, 48-inch, regular price \$1.50; now at 85c

Separate Skirts from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

All-wool Storm and Surah Serge and fine Henrietta Skirts, worth up to \$8.00; our price only 5.00
Full Circular Skirt of Black Silk, heavy and dependable quality, worth \$10.00; our price 7.50
Black Mohair Brilliantine Separate Skirts, lined with percaline, worth \$11.50; our price 8.50
Plain and Figured Black Satin Duchesse and All-wool Crepon Skirts, worth \$13.50; our price 10.00
Godet Skirts of Black Wool Pebble and Crinkle Crepon, tailor made, newest model 12.50
Paquin Skirts of Novelty Wool Crepon, organ back, five plaits, fullest pattern, lined with hair cloth 13.50

Hoisery from the Liquidation sale of E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Misses' Hermsdorf Black Hose, double heels and toes, regular price 20c; now at 12c
Misses' Fast Black Hose, double heels, toes and knees, regular price 25c; now at 19c
Misses' Three-thread Real Maco Cotton Hose, double heels, toes and knees, regular price 40c; now at 25c
Women's Ety Fast Black Seamless Hose, extra quality at 20c; price now only 12c
Women's Hermsdorf Dye Black Hose, double heels and toes, regular price 30c; now at 19c
Women's Hermsdorf Black Hose, high-spliced heels and toes, regular price 40c; now at 25c
Women's Richelieu Ribbed Lisle Black and Tan Hose, regular price 50c; now at 33c

KEELY COMPANY

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DESIRE TO CUT, TOO

The Southern Asks the Interstate Commission for Permission.

ROL HAAS TELLS OF THE RATE WAR

The Desired Reduction Would Not Be Less Than \$14.

MR. TOM ANDERSON ON THE STAND

He Does Not Tell Why the Pennsylvania Turned the Seaboard Tickets to the Wall—Does Not Sell to Scalpers.

Washington, April 6.—Commissioners Morrison, Knapp, Veasey and Clements, of the interstate commerce commission, gave a hearing this morning on an application of the Southern Railway Company to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers in order to meet the cut rate established by the Seaboard for the Air-Line. Leslie P. Ryan, of the Southern Railway Company and Legu E. Watts for the Seaboard Air-Line. E. S. Goodman represented the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and a number of the officials of both railway companies were in attendance.

Sol Haas, assistant to the president of the Southern Railway Company, was the first witness. Examined by Mr. Ryan he explained how the Seaboard Air-Line had cut its rates, giving by way of illustration the following examples: The rate under the old tariff between Richmond and Atlanta, via Weldon, was \$15.50, while under the new tariff it is \$9.80. Under the new tariff the rates between Richmond and Charlotte, Southern, Dines, Sanford, Raleigh, Henderson, Durham, Warren Plaines and Littleton, all in North Carolina, being less under the old tariff than \$9.80, are allowed to remain unchanged, while the rates to and from Abbeville, Greenwood and Clinton, all in South Carolina, being under the old tariff more than \$9.80, are reduced to exactly that sum.

Examined by Mr. Watts, Mr. Haas said he was positive that the Southern company had not asked the Pennsylvania railroad not to join the Air-Line in disposing of its tickets. It was common report that the Air-Line tickets were sold through scalpers in New York and elsewhere, but he had no personal knowledge of the matter. Mr. Haas said he could not say that the cause of the Southern's petition was that the Air-Line had cut its rates, but that the bulk of the traffic from competitive points. He told Mr. Watts that he had heard that the Air-Line people started a campaign to afford to carry passengers from New York to Portsmouth, Va., for 50 cents if it would make the Southern lose a dollar. Numbers of posters of the Air-Line, one heavily labeled "Boycott," were shown by Mr. Watts, and Mr. Haas said the Southern company never resorted to such improper methods of advertising. He denied emphatically that any Southern tickets had been sold, with his knowledge, through scalpers.

W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, also denied that his road had ever asked the Pennsylvania to take charge of Air-Line tickets. When he concluded, Mr. Ryan announced that the Southern submitted its case, believing it had proven its case.

The Seaboard's Side.

T. J. Anderson, general passenger agent of the Seaboard, testified that the Pennsylvania railroad had withdrawn the Seaboard tickets from sale, and that the Seaboard was obliged to purchase tickets from the Pennsylvania in New York from that point to Weldon and then reduce the rates from Weldon to Atlanta, selling the tickets at a loss to the Seaboard as one through ticket. The tickets were purchased regularly and openly and not through scalpers. Southern tickets, he testified, for sale in Atlanta were sold at a profit, but such an arrangement was in violation of the Pennsylvania law. These tickets were sold originally in Memphis for a through trip to Washington from that point and were disposed of in Atlanta by ticket holders. The purchase of the tickets at a profit was a business honored by the Southern road from Atlanta to Washington.

Mr. Ryan, for the Southern, denied that this statement was made by the Seaboard. He said that the Pennsylvania tickets were sold in Atlanta by a scalper and not by the Southern road. The witness said that General Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania railroad testified that the Pennsylvania tickets were sold in Atlanta by a scalper and not by the Southern road. The witness said that General Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania railroad testified that the Pennsylvania tickets were sold in Atlanta by a scalper and not by the Southern road. The witness said that General Passenger Agent Wood of the Pennsylvania railroad testified that the Pennsylvania tickets were sold in Atlanta by a scalper and not by the Southern road.

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To Prevent Yellow Fever from Reaching Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 6.—Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer, is here getting everything in readiness for the opening of the quarantine stations. These stations will open May 1st, and consist of a small station at Tampa Bay, and a larger one at Jacksonville. The latter station is at Tampa Bay, and has received early attention.

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GUILTY OF MURDER

Thomas C. Aughtry Convicted of Killing Conway & Oliver.

HE LOVED HIS VICTIM'S WIFE

To Get the Husband Out of the Way He Did Murder.

A BLUE DRESS FIGURED PROMINENTLY

The State Produced It to the Great Surprise of the Defense and Clinched Its Case.

Columbia, S. C., April 6.—(Special.)—The trial of Thomas C. Aughtry for the killing of Conway & Oliver ended tonight in the conviction of the defendant. The case possesses many points of interest. Aughtry was a young white fireman in the employ of the Southern railway. Aughtry used to be a mail carrier here. He is said to have won the affections of Oliver's wife, and on that account to have left his wife. Just one month ago yesterday Oliver was found shot to death on the outskirts of the city. He returned from a visit up the street to procure some supplies and was on his way to his father-in-law's house to meet his wife.

The testimony at the inquest pointed to Aughtry as his murderer and he was arrested. Aughtry is a well-known man with raven hair, piercing eyes and the reputation of being dangerous. The evidence against him was circumstantial, there having been no witnesses to the deed. He was heard to say on the day after the crime that Oliver was no better than a d-d nigger and a woman testified that he had told her that he loved Oliver's wife, and that if she couldn't do him any good she should not do anybody else any good.

Several witnesses testified that on the afternoon of the murder Aughtry and Mrs. Oliver were together in the woods near the scene of the crime. Aughtry denied that he was there. The witness testified that the woman had on a blue dress at the time and the defense sought to show that Mrs. Oliver had no blue dress. The state overcame this by producing the dress unawares. The other damaging point against Aughtry was his being seen in the neighborhood of the murder with a gun.

The trial consumed all this week. Fortune seemed to favor Aughtry, as the chain of evidence was incomplete, but the state produced the dress this morning against him. The jurors were out four hours and at 3:30 o'clock tonight the result was declared. Aughtry's countenance never changed during the trial. He showed no mercy to be in favor of a recommendation to mercy. This, however, does not affect the straight verdict of "guilty" as it was not incorporated in the jury's verdict. A motion for a new trial will be made Monday. This is probably the first time a white man has been found guilty of murder in this country.

LOTTERY MEN ARRESTED.

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STOLE THE OLD MAN'S HORSES

And Then Murdered Him for Following Them.

Hennepin, Okla., April 6.—Last evening three of the Dover train robbers rode to the house of Rev. Godfrey, a Baptist preacher, and demanded his supper, and after securing it and robbing him of all his money and valuables, took two of his best horses. He remonstrated and followed them, and was killed. His body was found by neighbors about five miles from his home, riddled with bullets. The farmers have organized a posse of about one hundred and, with deputy marshals, are giving a close chase. The robbers have sworn to capture them if it takes every man in that section of the country to do it. If captured alive they will be strung up to the first tree.

Suicide of a Bank Teller.

Toronto, Ont., April 6.—Spencer C. Millchamp, teller in the Bank of Toronto, committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon. He was a well known man about town and popular in society.

Starb Works Burn.

Columbus, Ind., April 6.—The American starb works, one of the largest plants in this country, its buildings covering more than ten acres, burned this morning. The fire originated in the dry room on the fourth floor. In fifty minutes from the time the flames were discovered the building was in flames. The loss is \$200,000. Insurance is, so far as can be ascertained, \$85,000.

GUILTY OF MURDER

Thomas C. Aughtry Convicted of Killing Conway & Oliver.

HE LOVED HIS VICTIM'S WIFE

To Get the Husband Out of the Way He Did Murder.

A BLUE DRESS FIGURED PROMINENTLY

The State Produced It to the Great Surprise of the Defense and Clinched Its Case.

Columbia, S. C., April 6.—(Special.)—The trial of Thomas C. Aughtry for the killing of Conway & Oliver ended tonight in the conviction of the defendant. The case possesses many points of interest. Aughtry was a young white fireman in the employ of the Southern railway. Aughtry used to be a mail carrier here. He is said to have won the affections of Oliver's wife, and on that account to have left his wife. Just one month ago yesterday Oliver was found shot to death on the outskirts of the city. He returned from a visit up the street to procure some supplies and was on his way to his father-in-law's house to meet his wife.

The testimony at the inquest pointed to Aughtry as his murderer and he was arrested. Aughtry is a well-known man with raven hair, piercing eyes and the reputation of being dangerous. The evidence against him was circumstantial, there having been no witnesses to the deed. He was heard to say on the day after the crime that Oliver was no better than a d-d nigger and a woman testified that he had told her that he loved Oliver's wife, and that if she couldn't do him any good she should not do anybody else any good.

Several witnesses testified that on the afternoon of the murder Aughtry and Mrs. Oliver were together in the woods near the scene of the crime. Aughtry denied that he was there. The witness testified that the woman had on a blue dress at the time and the defense sought to show that Mrs. Oliver had no blue dress. The state overcame this by producing the dress unawares. The other damaging point against Aughtry was his being seen in the neighborhood of the murder with a gun.

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STOLE THE OLD MAN'S HORSES

ON TO WAYCROSS.

The Annual Convention of the Georgia Baptist Association.

REV. JAMESON PREACHES THE SERMON

Atlanta Will Send a Large Delegation to the Convention—It Commenced on the 5th of April.

In the little town of Waycross the Georgia Baptists will hold their annual state convention this year, beginning on the 8th of April, this week, and, if the present indications hold good, it will be one of the largest gatherings that has ever been known in the history of the Baptist church.

The people of Waycross have been busy with their preparations for two or three weeks. The Baptists of that enterprising little town have enlisted the help of the Presbyterians and the Methodists, and, brushing all differences aside, at least for



J. H. KILPATRICK, President of the Convention. (From an old photograph.)

the time being, they will show the delegates to the convention that they fully understand the doctrine of Christian hospitality.

Officers of the Convention.

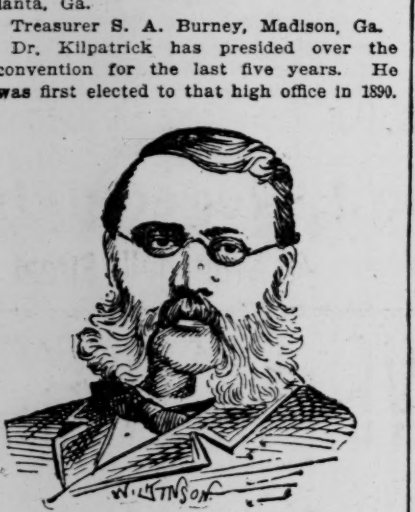
The present officers of the convention are:

President—J. H. Kilpatrick, White Plains, Ga.

Vice President—Ex-Governor William J. Norther, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Cooper, Cedarhurst, Ga.; Lansing Burrows, Augusta, Ga.; C. A. Davis, Jr., Greensboro, Ga.; Secretary—G. R. McCall, Macon, Ga.; Assistant Secretary—F. C. McConnell, Atlanta, Ga.

Treasurer—S. A. Burney, Madison, Ga.

Dr. Kilpatrick has presided over the convention for the last five years. He was first elected to that high office in 1890.



REV. LANSING BURROWS, Of Augusta, Ga., One of the Vice Presidents.

He has filled the position with such marked ability that his friends in the convention have refused to allow him to give it up and each year, therefore, since 1890, he has been successively re-elected.

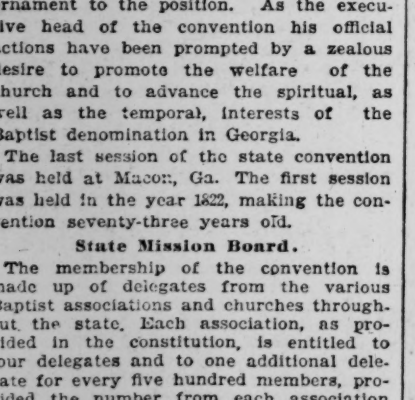
No man in the convention has a stronger personal following or a wider range of influence than Dr. Kilpatrick. His decisions are rigidly impartial and his dignity as a presiding officer makes him an ornament to the position. As the executive head of the convention his official actions have been prompted by a zealous desire to promote the welfare of the church and to advance the spiritual, as well as the temporal, interests of the Baptist denomination in Georgia.

The last session of the state convention was held at Macon, Ga. The first session was held in the year 1822, making the convention seventy-three years old.

State Mission Board.

The membership of the convention is made up of delegates from the various Baptist associations and churches throughout the state. Each association, as provided in the constitution, is entitled to one delegate and to one additional delegate for every five hundred members, provided the number from each association does not exceed fifteen. Each church contributing \$20 annually is entitled to one delegate in the convention and to one additional delegate for each one hundred dollars contributed, provided the representation from any church does not exceed three delegates.

The numerical strength of the white Baptist denomination in Georgia is 151,240. Of this number, however, only 100,000 are



W. H. COOPER, Of Cedarhurst, One of the Vice Presidents.

will leave the city for Waycross tomorrow morning.

Among those who will probably go are Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Governor W. J. Norther, Colonel B. F. Abbott, Colonel John M. Green, Dr. I. T. Tichenor, Dr. Henry McDonald, Dr. H. H. Hatcher, F. J. Paxton, Dr. J. M. Brittain, Rev. J. D. Winchester, Dr. W. G. Wynn, W. L. Stanton, Rev. A. C. Ward, Rev. C. N. Donaldson and Rev. S. Y. Jameson.

The convention will be in session three or four days.

Dr. McCall, the Secretary.

Rev. G. R. McCall, the secretary of the Georgia Baptist convention, who filled this position for twenty-six years and who has been a member of the convention successively for forty-two years, is a native of this state and was born in Screven county on the 17th of February, 1829. At the age of fifteen he was baptized by his father, Rev. M. N. McCall, and connected himself with Black Creek church. After graduating from Mercer university he began the study of theology. On the 21st of September his first call was to Richland church, in Twiggs county.

Dr. McCall is one of the ablest Baptist ministers in the state. His style in the pulpit is free from ornamentation, but impressive and eloquent. He never fails to interest his congregation and his sermons are remarkable for their force and ability.

Work of Dr. Gardner.

Rev. George William Gardner, D. D., the pastor of Jackson Baptist church, was born in Orangeburg, county, South Carolina, August 5, 1831, and reared upon his father's farm. He was given during his early years the advantage of the common country schools. He entered the Furman university, Greenville, S. C., where he graduated June, 1856. He was converted during his first year in college and made to feel that it was his duty to preach the gospel, which he at once began to do as occasion offered itself. Two years were spent in the Southern Baptist Theological

seminary of Louisville, Ky., where he graduated in most of the schools of that excellent institution. His health gave way from confinement and close application, and so he took charge of country and village churches, which he served most acceptably for a year or so.

His first regular pastorate was at Lancaster, Courthouse, S. C., where he began his labors with a struggling interest, the church having a membership of only eight or ten members. In four years he succeeded in having a commodious house of worship completed and in building up one of the very best congregations in the town. The death of his wife caused him to leave this field and accept the care of the Baptist church in the beautiful town of Union, S. C., where he remained for several years and did a fine work. His most important pastorate was with the church at Oxford, Miss., where he labored for four years. Oxford is the seat of the State university, and it is the Athens of Mississippi, and so it was in this field that he proved himself capable of filling with great acceptance one of the most exacting pastorates in the state. At the close of his labors in Oxford it was admitted that the church was in a better condition than it had been in sixteen years.

Dr. Gardner is a fine writer, as was clearly proven by a series of letters written upon travels abroad some years ago for

the state. He was born in Spencer county, Kentucky, on November 11, 1825. His grandfather moved from Morristown, N. J., during the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in the Blue Grass State. Being a boy of delicate constitution, Dr. Tichenor began life with little promise of success. At the age of sixteen an attack of

measles still further reduced him in health and prevented him from completing his education at the common school.

Provisionally, however, he came south after entering the ministry and took charge of the church at Columbus, Miss. Though his connection with the church was marked by such prosperous indications that a permanent call was extended to him, which he accepted. In 1852 he became pastor of the church at Montgomery, Ala. During the war he served in the confederate army for two years as chaplain and missionary. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded, but, leaping from the ground, he inspired the wavering hearts of the soldiers with fresh courage and the enemy was driven from the field. In January, 1863, he returned to his charge in Montgomery. In 1868 he retired to his plantation in Shelby county, Alabama, and devoted himself a short while to agricultural pursuits. On the death of his wife, however, he accepted a call to the First Baptist church of Memphis, and afterwards the presidency of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama. Dr. Tichenor is one of the ablest and most impressive speakers in the convention.

Something of Dr. Gwin.

Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D., is a Virginian by birth, of English and Scotch-Irish extraction, though his remote ancestry came

from Wales, as the name imports. His paternal maternal grandfathers were officers in the American revolutionary war. During the civil war he served in the confederate army as a missionary and soldier. He is an A. M. of the Richmond college, Virginia, and a member of the same college. Before his ordination as pastor of the First Baptist church of Rome, Ga., he was professor of Latin and Greek in the Richmond college. He has delivered a series of lectures on the life of Jesus at Griffin, Ga. Then for eight years he was pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery, Ala., during which time he labored with a struggling interest, the church having a membership of only eight or ten members. In four years he succeeded in having a commodious house of worship completed and in building up one of the very best congregations in the town. The death of his wife caused him to leave this field and accept the care of the Baptist church in the beautiful town of Union, S. C., where he remained for several years and did a fine work. His most important pastorate was with the church at Oxford, Miss., where he labored for four years. Oxford is the seat of the State university, and it is the Athens of Mississippi, and so it was in this field that he proved himself capable of filling with great acceptance one of the most exacting pastorates in the state. At the close of his labors in Oxford it was admitted that the church was in a better condition than it had been in sixteen years.

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C. A. Davis, Jr., W. J. Norther,
W. L. Stanton, N. B. Drewry,
S. A. Burney, W. J. Cooper,
H. R. Bernard, J. H. Green,
F. C. McConnell, J. B. Hawthorne,
R. D. Hawkins, S. Y. Jameson,
J. A. Wynn, A. E. Vaughn, Jr.,
D. W. O'Kelly, G. R. McCall,
D. J. Gibson, corresponding secretary and treasurer, and ex-officio member of the board.

The following are the members of the executive committee: George Braxton Taylor, E. Y. Mallory, V. Powers, E. D.



REV. A. J. BATTLE, of Rome, An ex-President of the Convention and a Prominent Baptist.

Huguenin, C. B. Willingham, C. P. Steed and J. D. Stetson. The headquarters of the executive committee are located at Macon, Ga.

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32 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., April 7, 1895.

Thirty-Two Pages Today.

Without a word in advance The Constitution presents its readers today with an edition of thirty-two pages—just an ordinary edition of The Sunday Constitution, slightly expanded to meet the returning tide of business activity and to make an even breaker against the unusual heavy pressure on its news columns.

The half-ton exposition supplement included in today's issue was completed yesterday morning, and, as will be seen that fold of the paper announces the number of pages of today's issue to be twenty-eight, four pages less than is contained in the 224 columns of matter which goes into the hands of every reader of today's Constitution—thirty-two pages brimful of interesting matter, reflecting the business activity of not only Atlanta's storehouses, but of the better times which are ahead for the whole state.

In its news and special features, today's Constitution must commend itself to those who are interested in the makeup of a good newspaper, covering as it does the news of the world in a day, and presenting to its readers a literary mess of such abundant variety as to satisfy the most fastidious taste and permit none to leave the table with a dissatisfied appetite.

It is thirty-two pages today! It might be more next Sunday, and before the next harvest is in and the rush of fall business begins who knows but that some Sunday between now and September may bring forth a hundred pages?

But The Constitution is prepared to expand to whatever dimensions that may be necessary, and its thirty-two pages are set today to meet the breeze that is blowing this way.

Colonel McLendon's Letter.
 Colonel S. G. McLendon, of Thomasville, writes a letter to set the public right with respect to the report of the interview between him and the correspondent of The Chicago Record. As some of these corrections are important, we hasten to lay Colonel McLendon's letter before our readers.

He declares that he is not now and never has been a protectionist, and that the remarks attributed to him in regard to the new light that has been shed on the republican platform misrepresents his views. He is of the opinion that the democratic party in Georgia thoroughly understand the politics and platform of the republican party.

But on the money question, Colonel McLendon was not misrepresented by the correspondent of The Chicago Record. He believes in "sound money," which is the single gold standard. He believes that bimetalism, as advocated in this country is "an iridescent dream." He believes "that all values, absolute and relative, are fixed by commerce and not by congress," and this is a large and a hard saying. In effect it is a statement of Colonel McLendon's belief that no act of legislation ever has had any influence on values and prices. Yet we have seen some very strong arguments going to show that customs duties laid on foreign goods increase the price the consumer has to pay for the home-made article. If, by reason of customs duties, the consumer has to pay more for a commodity than he would otherwise have to pay, then the relative value of that commodity is changed so far as he is concerned. In 1893 the British government, by means of legislation, closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. Immediately, the value of silver fell and at once its absolute, as well as its relative value, was changed. It is true that legislation cannot create value. But it is equally true that legislation, by influencing commerce and trade can exert a powerful influence on values and prices.

Pursuing the subject, Colonel McLendon declares that "no nation in the world guarantees the value of gold." This is another large and hard saying. All the nations that employ gold as standard money fix the amount that shall be placed in the unit of account and its multiples. All the nations of the world that use gold guarantee the demand for it as money by opening their mints to its free and unlimited coinage. An English law gives the Bank of England the power to sustain the value of gold by going into the market and purchasing at a fixed price all the bullion that is offered. Thus gold is sustained not only by the demand at the mints but by the power of the Bank of England.

Colonel McLendon begs us to excuse

him for remaining a democrat. He cannot read on The Constitution's toes by remaining in the grand old party. It is the place for all men who believe in bimetalism on the American plan, and we hope to see the colonel standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the next campaign, supporting a democratic candidate for president who is known to be for the unlimited and independent coinage of silver, and who has been nominated on a platform that demands the immediate repeal of all laws on our statute books unfavorable to the employment of silver as a part of the standard money of the country.

And in the meantime he shall have that joint debate.

Colonel McClure's Proclamation.

In another column we print a leading editorial article from The Philadelphia Times. The article is from the pen of Colonel Alexander McClure, and is headed, "Is It Chaos or Death?"

We agree most heartily with Colonel McClure's statement of the condition of the democratic party at this time. Its condition is chaotic. In its relations to national affairs it is entirely without leadership. Under present conditions it could not hope to hold its own in any part of the country. The great mass of the honest voters of the country—those who give the organization all its strength and power, are themselves utterly disgusted with the recent history of the party.

It is true that these voters turned their backs on the party in 1894 and permitted the congressional elections to go by default; and it is equally true that that remarkable event called out no statesmanship in democratic counsels, and made no impression on the high officials who had set themselves to wreck their own party. These things are plain to the commonest understanding.

But Colonel McClure is a blind leader of the blind if he does not perceive that in the midst of all the chaos and confusion, the democratic masses of the country are still united on and devoted to the principles of the Chicago platform.

Colonel McClure is a blind leader of the blind if he does not perceive that the rebuke administered at the polls in 1894 was a rebuke to Clevelandism and not a defeat of the democrats. He is a blind leader of the blind if he does not perceive that the chaos and confusion which has attracted his attention is such as must inevitably come upon an organization when its chosen leader betrays and deserts it.

This is what happened when Mr. Cleveland called the democratic congress in extra session in 1893, and informed the leaders of that body that they must forego and defeat democratic financial legislation and pass a measure that John Sherman and his republican assistants endeavored to get through the senate a few weeks before the close of President Harrison's term of office. The sacrifice that Mr. Cleveland demanded of his party leaders was that they should repudiate the pledges they had made to the people and set at naught the promises of the platform. Some he bought with patronage, and some he coaxed, but in one way and another he carried out his designs, receiving the hearty and untiring assistance of the republicans in congress and of all the agents of the Wall street usurers and foreign gold gamblers.

Since that time the party has been without a leader. Betrayed by those whom it trusted, it has been in a state of chaos and confusion. Where it has been held together as at the south, the result has been due to habit and circumstances rather than to any hope of national success. The party is still without a leader, but presently one will arise and the honest voters of the country will follow him gladly, and the party, which is now almost without hope, will renew its strength and redeem the people from the crushing thralldom of the British gold standard, which degrades the value of their property and the price of their products, and paralyzes all traffic.

The party has been brought to its present state of chaos and confusion by the wrecking influence of Clevelandism. In order to put itself in shape for the next campaign it will have to begin at once a campaign in which democratic principles will be brought to the front again, and Clevelandism and all the isms that are opposed to democratic principles will have to be relegated to the rear.

We admire the candor with which Colonel McClure declares his intentions. He says that his newspaper will support no man for president in 1896 who is not for "honest money." By "honest money" Colonel McClure means the single gold standard, which has degraded all values and doubled the value of all time debts.

Admiring the candor of Colonel McClure, we propose to be equally candid. We hereby pledge The Constitution to support no man for president in 1896, who is not opposed to the dishonest dollar which, by constantly appreciating in value, has doubled all debts and taxes and has robbed the people of the profits of their labor for the sole benefit of a small class of money sharks and gold gamblers. Moreover, we pledge The Constitution to support no man for president in 1896 who is in favor of the British gold standard, and opposed to restoring silver to its constitutional use as a standard money metal.

The time has come for candor in this matter and we cheerfully follow the example set by Colonel McClure, whose advice to the democracy might be more potent if his excellent newspaper was not published in a city whose republican majority ranges from fifty to ninety

thousand, and a state whose republican majority is about 200,000, at last accounts.

A Brilliant Story.

We begin today the publication of a brilliant serial story from the pen of S. R. Crockett, entitled "The Men of the Moss Hags." Mr. Crockett is the author of "The Raiders," which was one of the most successful books of the past season. That book was Mr. Crockett's first effort at romantic fiction, and its construction was not free from certain defects.

"The Men of the Moss Hags," is a very much stronger story than "The Raiders." Its movement is bold and easy and the reader will follow the sweeping tide of the story with an interest that grows constantly keener. He will be carried, now hurriedly, now leisurely, over the purple heather and through the green woodlands as he follows the beckoning hands of romance and adventure.

The South's Convention City.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record calls attention to the growing popularity of Atlanta as a convention city, and speaking of the inducements offered to organizations of every character to hold their meetings in the Gate City it says:

Just to show the success attending these efforts, it may be stated that within the next year the following organizations will meet there: Order of Railway Conductors, State Knights of Pythias, Washington newspaper correspondents, who will advise the exposition; road parliament, comprising several thousand delegates; irrigation congress, farmers' congress, landmen's convention, international firemen's tournament, congress of religions and National Bankers' Association. Most of the gatherings are called for dates before January 1, 1896, and a number of them will be attended by representatives from every state in the union.

With these conventions, and the host of visitors to our exposition, it will be seen that for some months to come Atlanta will have a very large floating population. Necessarily, the strangers within our gates will spend in the aggregate a big sum of money here, and we may count on a brisk retail trade and general activity in every occupation.

In many respects Atlanta is the finest convention city in the country. It is a place of historic interest, with a matchless summer and winter climate, and its hotel and boarding house accommodations are all that could be desired. It is central, easily accessible, and without the drawbacks which make very large cities undesirable for convention purposes. The national democratic convention could not be held at a better point, and it is about time for it to come in this direction.

An Important Improvement.

The city council has already advertised for bids for the paving of the sidewalks of the central business streets in the city with stone flagging and the street committee will pass upon the bids received this week, and its recommendation will be submitted to the council.

The action of the council in asking for bids contemplates the paving of the sidewalks of the following streets:

Whitehall, from Trinity Avenue to the railroad; Alabama, from Loyd Street to the railroad; Pryor, from Mitchell Street to Peachtree; Loyd, from Hunter to Decatur; Broad, from West Mitchell to Peachtree; Peachtree, from the railroad to Ellis; Decatur, from Peachtree to Loyd; Marietta, from Peachtree to Forsyth; Edgewood Avenue, from Peachtree to Pryor; Wall Street, from Loyd to Peachtree; Hunter Street, from Pryor to Forsyth.

It must be understood that this does not mean that all of the sidewalks in this area are to be repaved. For the council has especially provided: "That the city engineer examine all walks on the several parts of the streets in the first resolution herein above and that he be authorized to except from the operation of this resolution the pieces of property having new sidewalks composed of stone flagging which shall be equal in his judgment to the flagging required to be put down under said resolution, provided said engineer shall make a list of all the properties so excepted and report the same to the general council to be entered on the minutes."

It is said that the cost of this paving will not be more than 35 cents a square yard, and as more than half of this territory is already paved with stone flagging, it is probable that the entire cost of the contemplated improvement will not exceed \$20,000.

The work should be done for several reasons. First, because the sidewalks of the business streets of the city should be properly paved, and second, because it is an injustice to those property owners who have already paved their frontage with stone flagging to have inadequately paved sidewalks adjoining them, thus vitiating the improvement of such property owners whose frontage has been properly paved.

By all means the work should be done if it can be done at reasonable cost and under reasonable conditions.

Faith That Would Move a Mountain.

It is not often that The Savannah News ventures out into the field of enterprise, but when it states editorially that "it is known that the president is endeavoring to so shape political issues as to solidify the party and prepare it for a successful contest in 1896," it exhibits not only exclusive enterprise, but a faith that would do credit to the votary who throws himself under the wheels of Juggernaut.

This exclusive information cannot fail to attract general attention, for in the third year of a supposedly democratic term it will be refreshing to know that the president has awakened to the fact that he owes something to the democratic party. The continued advance of republican victories is startling enough to arouse even a comatose conscience, and if the next presidency is not to go the way marked out by last November's elections, it is time to exhibit a slight show of democratic parsimony.

It is to be feared, however, that The News has not yet emerged from the fog

of hero worship, for it goes on to say that:

It will become apparent a good while before the national convention meets that the sound money faction is largely in the majority. That being the case, a sound money platform, such as the present platform of the party is, will be adopted and a sound money man nominated for president. There will no doubt be a great many silverites who will be dissatisfied and some of them may leave the party and join the populist party, but the great majority will stay with the democratic party. There are republicans also who will likely join the populists, who are in favor of the free coinage of silver. It is quite certain that the platform of the republican party will be in favor of sound money.

The anxiety to have a money policy that will be pleasing to the republicans—in fact, one that they will recognize as their own—is not likely to bring about the dream of The News. The dream that democracy will become a mere tail to a golden kite is an exhibition of that simple faith that would move a mountain, and is commendable only for its display of innocent simplicity.

The Exposition's Progress.

The Constitution presents its readers this morning with a handsome supplement containing fourteen elegant half-ton engravings of some of the buildings and the grounds of the Cotton States and International exposition.

The pictures represent thirteen prominent buildings now in course of erection, viz: the electrical, agricultural, machinery, government, manufacturing, woman's, mineral and forestry, administration, fine arts, fire department, transportation, negro and auditorium buildings. The bird's-eye view of the grounds shows an area of 200 acres, with a lake of thirty acres. More than 1,000 men are now at work on the buildings and grounds, and Piedmont park has already undergone a wonderful transformation.

Besides the thirteen attractive edifices portrayed in the supplement there will be four more buildings erected by the exposition company, but their plans could not be obtained in time for the engraver to furnish their pictures for this issue. Other buildings will be erected by several foreign countries and various states. The Mexican, Japanese, Chinese, Guatemalan and other villages, each occupying an acre, will add greatly to the picturesqueness of the park. The grounds and lake will be made as beautiful as it is possible for the best landscape gardeners to make them, and the entire scene will be one of enchanting beauty and splendor. Many of the exhibits will be more complete than any at the recent world's fair, and this is especially true of the government exhibit, which will be on a grand scale. Then, there will be numerous novel features not seen at Chicago, and more attractions in the amusement line than were ever before connected with any exposition.

When the gates open on September 18th, and the president of the United States presses the button which will set every wheel in motion, there will dawn upon the vision of the delighted spectators a miniature city glittering like a cluster of gems in such a setting as only nature herself can furnish. From that time until its close the exposition will be the Mecca of hundreds of thousands of tourists, pleasure seekers and men of capital and enterprise, and these strangers will flock here from every land under the sun.

It is evident now that Atlanta, the south and the entire country are feeling the quickening touch of this great enterprise. Like a magnet, Atlanta is beginning to attract everything that is in sympathy with its prevailing influences and conditions, and at the opening of what is the dull season in other localities we see our streets crowded with visitors and shoppers and hear on every hand the hum of a countless number of busy industries. This wave of prosperity is coming so gradually that our own people have been the last to recognize and appreciate it, but it is apparent to strangers and to those who have been absent from the city for several months.

The exposition will open the greatest era of prosperity and progress ever known in our history, and inside of ten years it will probably result in the doubling of our wealth and population. It will make Atlanta better known in all civilized countries than many older cities of half a million inhabitants, and it will result in advertising our advantages as a market and a distributing point to the states north of us and the Spanish-American countries south of us.

All this is well understood and admitted by intelligent outsiders, and we want our own people to open their eyes to the magnitude of our great international enterprise. Every citizen of Atlanta should exult the exposition, talk for it and work for it, because there is nothing between Marthasville and the millennium that will ever do us half as much good as this splendid climax of energy—this daring illustration of the pluck and foresight of the metropolis of the new south.

Great is the exposition, and great is Atlanta, will be the world's verdict!

Friends and Brothers.

The scene at the Grand Army of the Republic hall last night when the members of the Confederate Veterans' Association joined with the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in extending a welcome to Grand Commander Lawler and his fellow officers, was certainly an inspiring one. The boys who wore the blue and the boys who wore the gray gathered about a common campfire and there they pledged their loyalty to their country and their friendship for one another.

And they meant it all.

There was not a false note in the ringing speeches made by any of them. The loyalty of the ex-confederate to the

union is equal to that of any man; the devotion of the soldier for the deeds of bravery which he saw in front of him is as strong as his admiration for the deeds he saw by his side. There is no sectionalism. Those who spoke gave voice to these sentiments, and the way their remarks were received showed that the speakers reflected the sentiment of their fellows.

Such gatherings are object lessons. They show to the world that it is not the soldiers who draw sectional lines, when any are drawn; that these men who gave the best years of their lives to fighting for their convictions and many of whom carry with them today the most practical evidences of the bitterness of that great conflict, came to the conclusion about thirty years ago that the war was over. It is not from soldiers that sectional talk comes; gath- ings like that of last night show it.

Commander Lawler was enthusiastic over the reception he received at the hands of the Atlanta veterans of both armies, and he announces his intention of heading an invading party during the exposition. The Grand Army veterans will be in session at Louisville while the exposition is in session and he says that all who can possibly do so will come on to Atlanta.

And Atlanta's hospitality will be extended the private of the Grand Army of the Republic just as it has been to the high officers of the organization. They will all be welcome.

We are in favor of the Beniah Wilkins boom.

When it comes to "tooling" for the British gold standard, Uncle Tommy Hitchcock, of The New York Sun, is a bigger man than Mr. Dana, of The New York Sun.

Spring is too frisky for the weather bureau. The experts might as well put their instruments and take a day off.

The Illinois plan will prove the salvation of the party in that state.

Let the democrats of Georgia get together and say whether they prefer the free coinage of silver, or whether they want to evade the issue.

Colonel Guyt McLendon says he must be excused for remaining in the democratic party. Now let him make us happy by the declaration that he will support a democrat for president who is for the free coinage of silver.

If the Georgia goldbugs fail to get John Sherman to help them out on the stump they will miss a great opportunity. John and his republican brethren are experts in goldbuggism.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Earthquakes on the same day and almost at the same hour in regions as widely separated as Colorado and Italy may be mere coincidences, but if so the coincidence is very remarkable. None of the theories proposed by scientists to account for the occurrence of earthquakes is received by this class of I believe. Another class is made up of those who believe in protection and sound money. A third class believes in protection and free silver. I do not question or impeach the honesty of purpose or conviction of any. I look upon the question of our financial policy as being one of supreme importance. It is not a matter of sentiment or prejudice; it is one which can be studied in the light of history and the experience of other nations, and with the lights before me, I endorse and approve the course of President Cleveland.

I offered more than a year ago to meet your editor-in-chief in a joint debate on the subject of the monometallism and bimetallism, and I again make that offer. I will let him fix the time and place, and give him the beginning and conclusion in the debate. Such a debate would be an excellent match, for your editor-in-chief is a veteran of many hard-fought battles, and one whose great ability is recognized throughout the country.

Editor Dana says that he did not see in Russia a single house whose appearance indicated extreme poverty.

The Standard, Boston's new daily, starts out well. It is a bright, new paper, and its editor, Major Alfred R. Cahoun, is a vigorous and a versatile writer. The paper has one of the shining lights of Georgia journalism.

THE SILVER LINING.

Carrollton Free Press: When silver goes up, up goes cotton.

Meriwether Vindicator: There are lots of "friends of silver" in the country of whom it may be said that they have the hands of Esau but the voice is that of cunning Jacob.

Sandersville Herald: Silver is advancing and the pulse of business throbs more strongly.

Montezuma Record: The goldbugs cry out: "Stand by the credit and honor of the country! To do this we must stand up to the gold standard." But in the meantime, Messrs. Rothschiller, Benedict & Co., what is to be done about the "honor and credit" of our people? This "single standard business" is a fine thing for the rich, but extremely disastrous to the poor. The people will not always be patient under the burdens that are continually being heaped upon them. One of the fine mornings in the future the country will hear something drop, and it may be a head-or-no-heads.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

Ringgold South: If Tuesday's elections are an indication of the way the United States is going to vote in the next national election, then the republicans will have a walkover.

Greenville Vindicator: The republicans claim that there is not the ghost of a chance for the democrats in the next presidential election, and a majority of the democrats appear to be of the same way of thinking.

Jonesboro Enterprise: Democratic apathy, superinduced by disgust at democratic (I) misrule in affairs of administration, allowed the republicans to make almost a clean sweep in the elections of last week. Even in the old stronghold at Chicago we went down in defeat by over forty thousand.

NOW AND THEN.

Meriwether Vindicator: When Mr. Cleveland left the presidency the first time he left a surplus in the treasury. We fear his second retirement will find a surplus of republicans on deck.

Cuthbert Liberal: President Cleveland may rid himself of office-seekers and official cares in the quietude of his hermitage at Woodley, but the "still small voice" of conscience will follow him even there, to remind him of the disruption he has caused in his party by broken promises and gold bond issues.

And There Will Be No Straddle.

From The Thomasville, Ga. Times: The democrats will pull themselves together in 1896.

FROM COLONEL M'LENDON.

Thomasville, Ga., April 5.—Editor Constitution: I have read your editorial of yesterday, and desire to set you and The Chicago Record right. Mr. Curtis, in the interview published in his paper, misquotes me in several particulars. For instance, he makes me say that "all of those who have something at stake are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." I did not say this. He further credits me with the statement that I "would support the candidate who represented sound money and the protection of American industries." Here again Mr. Curtis fell into error, for I am, by no means, and never have been, a protectionist. I believe in a tariff for revenue only, and if there is any protection in such a tariff, well and good. A tax imposed by the government for protection is a tax levied by the government upon its citizens for private not public use, and is an inexorable wrong perpetrated at the expense of the people.

Mr. Curtis again misquotes me when he makes me say that "the democrats of Georgia are beginning to find good points in the republican policy and platform that were not apparent to them before." I did not say this, because I think the democrats of Georgia have thoroughly understood the policy and platform of the republican party.

So far as my views on the money question are concerned, Mr. Curtis has correctly represented what I said to him in my office some two weeks ago. The fact that I entertain these views is not one which has just come to your knowledge, or believe in sound money. I believe that all values, absolute and relative, are fixed by commerce, and not by congress. I think it impossible for the government, or any government, to set aside the laws of trade and establish fixed ratios of value between any two things. I believe in the largest possible use of silver consistent with a safe currency, and I regard bimetalism as it is advocated in this country, as an iridescent dream. If it could be done with safety, I would not object to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and the value of the silver coin would be determined by the friends of silver demand that they shall have the right to use the mint to convert their silver into silver coins, and the worth of silver, market value, demand its coinage without charge, and then insist that the government shall maintain that 50 cents worth of silver is equal in purchasing power with 100 cents worth of gold. I insist upon my right to object. No nation in the world guarantees the value of gold, because commerce has fixed the grain as the unit of value, and the value of the weakest government on earth is just as good as that of the greatest. Twenty-three and one-half grains of gold make a dollar, whether stamped or not, and the value of a dollar is 23.22 grains of gold, 9.10 fine, has a commercial value of only 50 cents; and in the United States when these 42 1/2 grains silver are coined, the value of a dollar is 1.29 grains of silver, 900 fine, and the world has faith in the ability and willingness of the government to maintain all its coins on a parity with each other.

From the reading of your editorial I do not exactly understand where you leave me. Some might infer that you have given me my demit from the democratic party, incorporating in it a certificate of good character. For the latter I must thank you, but you must excuse me if I insist upon remaining a democrat.

My observation is that there are four kinds of democrats. First, those who believe in a tariff levied for revenue without one cent being levied for protection per se, and who also believe in sound money. To this class I belong. Another class is made up of those who believe in protection and sound money. A third class believes in protection and free silver. I do not question or impeach the honesty of purpose or conviction of any. I look upon the question of our financial policy as being one of supreme importance. It is not a matter of sentiment or prejudice; it is one which can be studied in the light of history and the experience of other nations, and with the lights before me, I endorse and approve the course of President Cleveland.

I offered more than a year ago to meet your editor-in-chief in a joint debate on the subject of the monometallism and bimetallism, and I again make that offer. I will let him fix the time and place, and give him the beginning and conclusion in the debate. Such a debate would be an excellent match, for your editor-in-chief is a veteran of many hard-fought battles, and one whose great ability is recognized throughout the country.

But pardon me for taking up so much of your space. Of all the questions now before the people, which should be discussed without sentiment, passion or prejudice, the money question is infinitely the most important.

S. G. McLENDON.

April 5, 1895.

A Liberal and Timely Offer.

Editor Constitution—We notice in your paper the agitation of the question of soliciting donations to erect an appropriate vase on the base formerly occupied by the Hill monument at the junction of Peachtree and West Peachtree streets. We think the suggestion an admirable one and herewith tender to the old Hill Monument Association, or to the city, a donation of the largest and handsomest terra cotta vase ever placed in the south, with the condition that either the association or the city will keep same liberally supplied with flowers. Respectfully,
 SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS,
 Per Albert L. Beck, General Manager.

THE TIMES TO THE DEMOCRACY.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 6.—The Times, edited by Colonel Alexander K. McClure, in a leading editorial today, headed "Is It Chaos or Death?" says:

"The attitude of the democratic organization before the country today is that of a man who has been beaten and is trying to make a last stand. The leaders to solve is whether that once great party can be restored to respect and usefulness, or whether the sequel of its present condition shall efface it from the history of American politics."

"Today the democratic party has not a single hopeful state north of Mason and Dixon's line. It has not a single hopeful state in the west, and the southern states are all trembling in the throes of threatened revolution. The party has been denounced by the people with an emphasis that has never been approached in the history of our political contests, and the overwhelming defeat of 1894 called out no statesmanship in democratic counsels, and no congress and intensified the madness of democratic law-makers, instead of chastening and recalling them to the line of patriotism. But for the heroic integrity and business chaos and general distrust must have prevailed throughout the country."

"No party so poisoned with dysentery in its very vitals can survive, and if there is to be a democratic party, it must be promptly organized on the basis of honest government, honest money, honest action, and honest election. The party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization, but it will not revive democracy. It must first be a party to command the honest men of every political party or it must die, and if it cannot retrieve its honor and its ability to the country, it will sooner or later die the better it will be for its followers. The time has come when the party must be restored to the public confidence, and it may destroy the republican organization,

TO MEET TOMORROW

County Commissioners Will Take Action on Solicitor Thomas's Request.

MR. THOMAS HAS LITTLE TO SAY

There Seems To Be Little Difficulty in the Way of an Amicable Adjustment of the Trouble.

The board of county commissioners will meet tomorrow morning in accordance with a call issued by Chairman Charles Collier. The meeting was called because Solicitor Lewis Thomas, of the city criminal court, asked him to do so in order that he might have an opportunity to reply to statements made by Commissioner Spaulding at the last meeting of the board. Mr. Thomas took exception to these statements and at one time it looked as if matters would take a personal turn and something serious would follow. From the state of affairs last night there now is little if any probability of anything further than a general explanation.

Commissioner Spaulding said that he had learned that many people fined in the criminal branch of the court had escaped the charges by paying a portion of the fine and the costs. He said the court seemed to be run for revenue only and that the solicitor should be placed on a salary and the fee system dropped entirely.

Mr. Thomas thought this was a reflection on his integrity and demanded an investigation. His demand was made in a personal letter to Chairman Collier and he concluded this letter by saying: "The personal matter I will attend to myself."

This was an intimation that there might be a personal engagement later on. He has declined to discuss the question several times and when asked yesterday what he meant by the reference to the personal matter, said:

"I do not care to discuss it now. There has never been at any time the slightest irregularity in my office and it is an impossibility for me to reduce the fine of any man, for all statements made and all fines paid have to be approved by the judge of the court."

"I hope this matter will be settled satisfactorily and think it will, for there was certainly no reason for such a statement being made. That affair at the meeting of the board on Tuesday was a reflection on my honesty and that, of course, I could not allow to go over without taking notice of it. Everything that I have in this world depends upon my honesty in all things, and when that is attacked, why, then I must do something to defend it. Without honor a man would be just as well dead, and that is why I was so quick to demand an investigation by the board."

May Be No Investigation.

Notwithstanding Solicitor Thomas demands an investigation of his official conduct, it hardly likely that there will be such a thing done. The charges made by Commissioner Spaulding were not understood by many in the room as being directed at Solicitor Thomas personally. As a matter of fact that gentleman said at the time that he did not think the affairs of the office would be improved any if another solicitor was appointed, as it was the system as allowed by law that caused what he considered irregularity.

The board of commissioners do not favor an investigation of the affairs of the office. Commissioner Spaulding has said that he does not care for one and thinks that everything can be corrected, if there ever have been any mistakes made, by having the next legislature amend the law so as to place the solicitor on a salary. One thing that may have caused this turn of affairs is the desire of the commissioners to increase the income of the county.

As is well known, the present board has started on a line of retrenchment and is allowing no opportunity to save a dollar or make one where it can be done in the proper way—escape. To place the solicitor on a salary and continue the cost system as now in practice, would add to the income of the county.

It is more than probable that the meeting Monday will result in a satisfactory adjustment of the present difference between Mr. Thomas and Commissioner Spaulding.

Mesdames Falligant & Homes

THE FASHIONABLE MODISTS

Are making beautiful Dresses for

EASTER.

Over M. Rich & Bros., Whitehall St.

best selected and cheapest line of Carriages in Atlanta.

Our 90 Silk Finish, Sacer Parosol, Lee Edge Cab is a "dancer."

RHODES,

SNOOK AND HAVERTY FURNITURE CO., 6 Peachtree St.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Watches, Diamonds, Musical Instruments, Business strictly confidential. We have a large assortment of time watches and diamonds for sale cheap.

CAPITAL CITY LOAN CO. 24 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad.

FOR RENT

By John J. Woods, the Renting Agent.

46 Culberson . . . \$15.00
46 Jackson . . . 25.00
46 Ellis . . . 25.00
46 Wood . . . 25.00
46 Piedmont . . . 25.00
46 Fairlie . . . 25.00
46 Whitehall . . . 25.00
46 Georgia Ave. . . 25.00
46 Highland . . . 25.00
46 Thomas . . . 25.00
46 Courtland . . . 25.00
46 Hill at Solomon . . . 25.00
46 Highland, furnished . . . 25.00
46 Fairlie . . . 25.00
46 Ocmulgee . . . 25.00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

PERSONAL

SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, etc. to J. R. Tolleson rooms 21 and 22 second floor Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collection, no charge.

HAVE TENNESSEE, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama left. Under Combination Truck. Get our prices! If you cannot get as good a price elsewhere, we will give you a better one. Atlanta Promoting Co., 200 North Main street.

ASTROLOGY—Know your destiny. Your future foretold; wonderful results of planetary influence; explanatory circular free. Address Astrologer, box 434 Middletown, N. Y. apr-12-sun-wed

MR. J. R. Tolleson, of Atlanta, Ga., I consider a very fine collector. He has collected very hard and difficult to collect. M. M. Mauck.

DR. M. P. BOYD will make his patent dental plate a specialty; these beautiful sets of teeth can be put up for \$1 and up; they are a fastidious to nature and will certainly please you. The old style sets of teeth put up for \$5. See this beautiful work. Office 105 Marietta street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—I have no connection whatever with one B. Herbert Brooks, of Pueblo, Col., now operating in Atlanta as a promoter, under the name of Charles H. Brooks. H. H. Moore.

MRS. M. C. THOMAS, medium; take care on Marietta street for Decatur; stop at Kirkwood, pug dog for sale.

HAVE ENTRUSTED TO Mr. J. R. Tolleson several important debts for collection and find him full of energy, and doing his best collector whom I have been my fortune to meet. It seems to me, should he conclude to devote his time to the calling of general collector, he will be able to satisfy his clients. J. B. Redwine.

SATISFACTORY HEALTH or free information how to remove it permanently and at once without slightest injury to the skin. Curtis Co., 138 Third-second street, Chicago.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN from New York who wished to get Miss S. Moore, of this street's address, please address Miss Lane Kyle, care Constitution and receive same, Sister.

ALL KINDS newspaper clippings wanted; also lists of addresses for advertisers; cash paid; enclose stamp. Advertising Bureau, No. 120 W. 27th, New York city, nov-12-52-sun.

THE SPURIOUS stencil paper and inks now being offered the public at reduced prices are inferior goods and will not give satisfaction. Mr. George M. Folger, 12 Wall street, handles our large supply of new, fresh goods. Call him up, phone 1000, and have them sent up. A. B. Dick Company, Manufacturers, apr-17-t.

THE GENTLEMAN FRIEND, a safe and useful article, the wise man will always have on hand. Guaranteed reliable and durable; never fails. Repaired for 50 cents. Stamps taken. Dulco Supply Co., 110 Unity building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—"The Nude in Art," a book with 100 illustrations, including reading and 12 large pictures. All nude of beautiful women, true to nature as she is. Mailed for 20 cents. Franco-American Art Pub. Co., 715 West building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—Regular tablets are safe and effective; Tansy, pennyroyal or cotton root preparations are not to be compared with the scientifically compounded tablets. By mail, sent, \$1.50. Particulars sent free. H. J. Miller, 41 Quincy st., Chicago. mar-24-tun

ATTENTION LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 6 inches guaranteed; sealed instructions 25 or 34-page illustrated catalogue, 6c by mail. Emma Coll. Bazaar, Boston, Mass. jan-12-tun

MARRIAGE PAPER in plain sealed wrapper, indestructible, descriptions, many wealthy, 2 cents. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, 155 Washington street, Chicago. Jan-20-25t, su.

PERSONAL—Lady correspondent wanted by a gentleman of means. All correspondence answered. Also will exchange photos. Address: Devel. Pearl, Atlanta, Ga., general delivery.

OLD GEORGIA land claims investigated and cleared up for continent fees; 20,000 acres claimed by illegal tax sales. Ford Bros., Atlanta and Albany, Ga. mar-12-tun

NOTICE—J. B. Bowen traveling plumbing and heating contractor, has just moved to a new place, 45 East Hunter street, phone 64. Cash paid for old gold and silver. R. Watts & Co., Jewelers, 57 Whitehall. mar-12-tun

BUSINESS PERSONS.

MERCHANT in city wishes to add to his stock and would sell on commission. Would do well by such a person; good references. Address D. C. Constitution.

I HAVE ENTRUSTED TO Mr. J. R. Tolleson several important debts for collection and find him full of energy, and doing his best collector whom I have been my fortune to meet. It seems to me, should he conclude to devote his time to the calling of general collector, he will be able to satisfy his clients. J. B. Redwine.

SEND YOUR past due notes, claims, etc. to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22 second floor Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. If he cannot collect them they are not worth any further consideration. Give him a trial and you will be convinced. Collections made anywhere. No collection, no charge.

WANTED TO RENT—By May 1st, six or seven-room house, bath, water, gas; good neighborhood; terms must be moderate. Address "Permanent," care Constitution. apr-12-tun

WANTED—Board by young lady in small private family. References exchanged. No boarding house need reply. Address C. A., care Constitution.

WANTED—Room and board by northern traveling man for 7 or 8 days and 10 or 12 days. Address P. O. Box 646, Atlanta.

A GENTLEMAN would like a home with a refined family. Address, D. C. Constitution. apr-6-tun

WANTED—Board by a couple in private family; old couple preferred; close in; good neighborhood; terms must be moderate; close to car line; terms must be cheap. Give references. Address B. C., care this office.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Whitehall street, Georgia. First year graduated October, 1894, and was appointed official reporter Northeastern circuit of Georgia, January 7, 1895.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—Furniture—Parlor and bedroom set, piano and sewing machine. Apply at 434 Whitehall street.

WANTED—To Exchange.

EXCHANGE—Will trade piano for good, first-class upright. Must be in first class condition. H. R. D., this office.

WANTED—To exchange new 4-room cottage for vacant or improved property or lumber, or will sell on easy monthly payments. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta st. apr-6-tun

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

100 AVERAGES—Each week last year by work 200; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time. Chance of a life time. E. Cooper, 125 West Fifth street, Cincinnati.

MEDICAL.

SICK AND WEAKEST—Have been cured at home; wonderful discovery in nature; write for particulars, I. B. Cone street.

GENTLEMAN—Lost money, recent vigors, etc., quickly restored. Seven days trial package mailed, sealed, free. Dr. E. DePoe, LaGrange, Ill. Mar-17-tun

Ladies' Capes, ready-made Dresses, Skirts, Jackets and Waists of the very latest styles in reach of the most conservative buyers. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

SIRKIN THE TAILOR—My shop, have more room to accommodate my customers; fine line of samples for spring suits. Prices lowest; 51 guaranteed. Suits cleaned and pressed for \$1.50. Pants, 50c. Skirts, the tailor, 4 1/2 E. Alabama st. apr-6-tun

TUBE ROSE, gladioli, peonias, carnations, hyacinths, dower and sweet corn, squash, tomatoes, cantaloupes, melon now ready. Plant now. Mark W. Johnson, Seed Company, 26 South Fryer street.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN Mortgage Co. will make loans on improved Atlanta real estate; interest semi-annually, 7 1/2% and 8 per cent, according to location; no commission. Apply to W. T. Crenshaw, No. 12 East Alabama street. apr-7-tun wed

EQUITABLE Building and Loan Association of Augusta, Ga., Charles H. Phinney, president, makes prompt loans on city and suburban property at 6 per cent per annum; no commission charged. J. A. Ansley, agent, office, North Broad street. apr-7-tun tue

\$10,000 TO LOAN at 6 per cent interest with out commission; no delay. Fitzhugh Knox 24 West Alabama street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—At \$40 Peachtree a number of gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board, in 15 minutes' walk of the exposition grounds; special rates for parties at the grounds; we study to please; water and gas; table supplied with the best the market affords.

IF YOU WANT first-class board or furnished rooms go to the new American hotel, 215 South Pryor street. Prices to suit the times.

THOSE INTENDING TO SPEND the coming season at Waukesha, Wis., and desiring board in a private family, will write at once to Mrs. J. Oates, 607 Martin St., Waukesha, Wis. Board with room, \$10 per week. apr-7-tun

WANTED—Boarders at \$1 Piedmont avenue. Ladies or gentlemen. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

WANTED—Boarders—One small room with board at 255 Peachtree. References exchanged.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and nice, large rooms with private family at South Kirkwood, on car line. Address A. B. C., care Constitution.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD and rooms can be had at 61 East Hills, one block from Aragon hotel; northern family.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, also single room, with board, 21 West Baker street, three doors from Peachtree.

WANTED—Boarders—At 103 Washington street; desirable rooms, with excellent fare; one of the best neighborhoods in the city; references.

TWO YOUNG MEN or couple without children can secure room and board in private family. References required. 313 Peachtree street.

BOARDERS—If you want good day board with private family, \$2.50 per week, address this week, No. 9, care Constitution.

WANTED—Four boarders at 41 Luckie street; just opened up; first-class; excellent table; day board solicited.

WANTED—The people who board to know "The Watts" have been thoroughly overhauled, nicely furnished and is now occupied and run by thing owners. Rent per cent \$5.45 can now be accommodated. This house will in the future be strictly first class.

BOARDERS WANTED—Three young men good board and lodging at \$2.50 per week can be accommodated at 138 S. Forsyth street; also day board.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nice house, large fine rooms, modern conveniences, close in, good fare, \$3 week. 27 Markham street.

WANTED—Two nice gentlemen boarders; to the right party will make moderate terms. No. 9 East Alabama.

41 NORTH FORSYTH STREET, two blocks from post office, furnished front rooms with first-class board; also table boarders.

PLEASANT front room with good board; also table boarders. 223 Peachtree street.

LARGE, unfurnished front room; lower floor; with board for two; for \$22. Call 209 East Fair.

BOARD, with pleasant rooms, at 11 and 21 East Main street, one block from the Aragon.

WANTED—Boarders—Two young men or married couple, comfortable, reasonable rates, all conveniences. 47 North Forsyth street.

GOOD BOARD can be had at No. 87 Piedmont avenue, just west from new Lyceum theater. Terms reasonable.

BOARDERS WANTED—The Albermarle, 88 Ivy street, will be opened April 1st, by Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Whitten, of Chicago; newly furnished throughout; everything first-class.

WANTED—Boarders—Lovely front room, nicely furnished for couple or three gentlemen; table boarders desired. Also, 47 North Forsyth street.

BOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished rooms with good table board; also table boarders at reasonable rates. 12 Connally street.

COUPLE or two gentlemen of refinement can secure home with private family on Peachtree. No other boarders. Close in. Nice, Constitution office.

NEW, neat boarding house just opened, 30 South Fryer street, one block from union depot. Neat rooms; first-class table board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Mrs. Mary Mills Cureton, cashier.

TWO ROOMS with board at 129 Spring street. Lawton, Tenn.

WANTED—Boarders—Two elegant rooms suitable for gentlemen or couple, with best board, private family, all conveniences. 310 West Forsyth street.

BEST BOARD at 25 Houston street; table boarders received at reasonable prices.

BOARDERS WANTED—Very desirable room, close in, with board and bath, with good board to a couple or two young men for \$30 per month. Address "Wimble," care Constitution.

TWO LARGE front rooms with board in private family, near in; north side; best references required. Address "Constitution," care Constitution.

PARTIES WISHING good board would do well to call at 32 and 34 Houston street. Duncan.

BOARD IN THE SUBURBS—On electric car line, references exchanged at 15 West street.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Two elegant nickel-plated coffee trunks, one horse glass engine; cheap. The Nunnally Company.

1 MARVIN SAFE and 1 Herring Safe for your price. Ours the auction house, corner Lloyd and Decatur streets.

WRITERS: Every bookkeeper and telegraph operator wants one. No office complete without them. Newest and latest, up-to-date invention. 25 cents in stamps buys a complete set with book and pen; adjusted; also four extra folders, applicable to any staff. Address John R. Thompson, Stationer, Eastman.

BANKRUPT SALE—The bankrupt sale of the May Mantel Company's stock will be continued a few days. The best mantle grates and tiles at less than their manufacturer's cost. Sale takes place at the factory, 115 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—Seventy-five head of one and two-year-old yearlings, just right for pasture. Smith & Co., 110 W. 27th.

FOR SALE—See Georgia reports, 1 to 10, for \$40. Lee & Giles, Reidsville, Ga.

WE will have Monday or Tuesday one car of fine pumpkin and sweet potatoes, the finest seed kind raised in the world; if you need any put in your orders quick. We also have fine Jersey cattle, 10 to 20, 50-pound cans, selling at 20 cents per pound by the can. Geo. C. Proctor & Company, 9 North Broad street. Telephone 633.

FOR SALE—Field glass; cost \$50, for \$10; privilege examination. Address P. O. Box 82, Cincinnati.

WE HAVE bought \$5,000 worth of stoves and ranges at receiver's sale and will close out at factory cost. Lighter & Graves, 35 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—Ten yepkin soda fount; a bargain. Hill & Runk, 211 Mangum street.

FOR SALE—Fine oak, bevel glass show case suitable for exhibition in the cotton exposition. For particulars, write William H. Wiley, care H. H. Hartford, Conn. apr-3-tun wed

GAS AND GASOLINE stoves at Hightower & Graves, 35 Whitehall street.

CHOICE western beef, mutton and pure pork sausages. D. L. Thomas, 33 South Fryer.

CHEAPEST AND BEST line of cooking stoves in the city. Hightower & Graves, 35 Whitehall street.

ST. LOUIS standard lead, \$5.50 cwt.; pure L. and N. paint, \$1.05 gallon; tinted lead, \$5.00 cwt. Equitable Building.

FOR SALE—Two billiard tables and two pool tables at a bargain. Apply to James Goldman, Macon, Ga. 31.

TUBE ROSE, gladioli, peonias, carnations, hyacinths, dower and sweet corn, squash, tomatoes, cantaloupes, melon now ready. Plant now. Mark W. Johnson, Seed Company, 26 South Fryer street.

SIRKIN THE TAILOR—My shop, have more room to accommodate my customers; fine line of samples for spring suits. Prices lowest; 51 guaranteed. Suits cleaned and pressed for \$1.50. Pants, 50c. Skirts, the tailor, 4 1/2 E. Alabama st. apr-6-tun

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\$10,000 TO LOAN at 6 per cent interest with out commission; no delay. Fitzhugh Knox 24 West Alabama street.

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Anything that will impress you half as much as the Prices we quote below for tomorrow's GREAT SALE.



OUR SKY SCRAPER—Three-piece Oak Bedroom Suit, cheval mirror, only \$12.50; the talk of the town.

Our Baby Carriages lead in three respects—style, lightness and durability. Be sure to see our assortment—ranging from \$1.50 to \$50. Just for instance:



This Reed Body Carriage, upholstered in Bedford cord silk plush, roll silk satin paraisol, lined lace edge, steel wheels, patent hubs, with brake, equal to any \$15 carriage in the city \$8.50.

Our Reed Body Carriage, upholstered in English carriage cloth, silk plush, roll silk satin paraisol, lined lace edge, steel wheels, patent hubs, with brake, equal to any \$15 carriage in the city \$8.50.

Our Carpet and Matting Department is full of surprising bargains. Three hundred and fifty rolls new Matting opened yesterday. Our prices are right.

Japanese Matting, inland, 15c, worth 25c. Japanese Cotton Warp Matting 30c, worth 45c.

SPECIAL—100 Ottomans, like cut, 35c (Monday only).

OUR OWN MONEY to lend on Atlanta real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years. W. B. L. Livermore, State Savings Bank.

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 DeCATUR street.

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 25 South Broad street.

\$5,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, call for \$5,000. Under combination. W. B. L. Livermore, State Savings Bank.

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schell, 56 Decatur street, North Pryor street.

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by 8 Bankers. 300 West Forsyth street.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Savings Bank. 300 West Forsyth street.

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37 1/2 Whitehall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years. W. B. L. Livermore, State Savings Bank.

REAL ESTATE LOANS 6, 7 and 8 per cent one to five years, straight or monthly payments. We buy purchase money notes. Moody Loan and Investment Company.

LOANS made on good paper, one to twelve months, 6 to 8 cents on dollar; 1 double barrel and loan money on real estate. Moody Loan and Investment Company.

WE HAVE on hand \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000 and \$5,000 for immediate placing on Atlanta real estate. We buy purchase money notes. See us. Weyman & Connors, 325 Equitable.

THE ATLANTA BANKING COMPANY, Wall street, Kimball house, loans money on Atlanta and suburban real estate. Long and short time, at 8 per cent, repayable in monthly installments; purchase money notes bought. J. R. Thompson, Stationer, Eastman.

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 6 per cent on city real estate; no delay; no commission. F. O. box 631.

MONEY TO LEND at 6 per cent; easy terms; best loan plan ever offered to the public; no security of money; loans made promptly. Henderson & Co., 6 East Wall street.

YOU CAN sell good notes and borrow money on approved collateral at reasonable rates without delay. J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22 Inman building, South Broad street.

CITY LOANS, City Loans, City Loans—W. C. Davis, attorney, room 43 Gate City bank building, 100 North Pryor street.

TO LOAN—Local money on city property at 7 and 8 per cent; no delay. Isaac Lieberman, 100 North Pryor street.

25

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate

25

ESTATE—FOR SALE—Real Estate
Forrest 47 E. Hunter Street.

ARE YOU LOOKING for north side property to buy as an investment or for resale? Please call and see my list of lots, for I have the very best hand-picked and choice building lots for sale—**one on Luckie street, two on Baker, one on Williams, near in; two on Baker, one West Peachtree, two on Ivy, two on Alder, two on Oak, three on Jackson, three on Forest, avenue, two on 14th avenue, three on Angier avenue, one on Morrison avenue and three on de Leon circle, all on easy terms and rock-bottom prices.**

WANT acreage property in or near the city at half its true value? If the following that must be sold at acreage near the waterworks of city for \$1,600; 20 acres in Peachtree on the railroad for \$1,500; 20 acres near Constitution, on South river for \$1,000; also 14 acres near exposition and 19 acres in the eastern part of city; these two last are open for bids; they are just right for sub-

TO LOAN at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.
FREE STREET lot 73x725 to a 10-ery. This is one of the handsomest lots on this street. It is nicely and has east front. Terms easy—down to \$9,000.

NICE AND NEW, on a fine, high lot on Woodland, with small improvement, balance easy; \$1,300.

NEARLY NEW, nice, high corner home street; 22 to 150 cash; \$12 per month; one-third cash; this is a bargain.

LOT 25x100, East Fair street, near boulevard, on very easy terms for \$1,000.

ON A FINE level lot, 50x90, on corner; all white neighbors; small improvement; balance monthly; \$1,000.

LOT, near in on Loyd street, \$1,000; one-third cash; this is \$1,300.

THE FUND OF MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate in from \$1,000 to \$10,000 for five and 8 per cent, according to location and character of property; and attorney fees reasonable. Reason, real estate and loan agent, Hunter street.

FOR RENT.
Bible hall street, modern. . . \$30 00
Hunter street, modern. . . 30 00
Pine street, modern. . . 30 00
Burn avenue. . . 30 00
Oak avenue. . . 20 00
High street. . . 10 00
Lot Fair, gas and water. . . 10 00
Boulevard. . . 10 00
Lot Moore. . . 15 00
street, West End. . . 15 00
See my list. . . 15 00
r street. Telephone 754.

AS-19 South Broad Street.
Kirkwood, close to J. C. Kirk-
land exchange for city property.
Acres, \$3,000.
60x225, Murphy avenue, elegant
franger street, 108x101, very
\$300.
4-room house, young orchard,
acres, near Taylor street; cen-
aven street, \$5,150, \$5,000.
lot lots, South Kirkwood, \$1,000.
100x170, Inman Park. Call for
best bargain.
ward avenue, close to Cooper
room house, 8 acres in timber,
on land, on railroad, 10 miles
hall street, large lot, \$3,250.
Fair street, \$2,500.
Daniel street, easy terms, \$500,
number of farms to exchange
and will sell from cheap end
center of city, \$6,000.
and 2 farm houses, Mad-
lot 100x100, \$3,750.

ALIE-22 South Broad St.
a cottage, brand new, \$100
per month. If you want a
once.
a cottage, good brick store
house in, \$200 cash, will assume
first.
cottage, nice, new and at-
tractively finished, in first-
class neighborhood. ~~\$4,500~~
house, 55x150, Belgian block,
\$400 cash and assume mort-
gash will buy the cheapest
de, east front, 50x170. If you
want lot at half-price come
to see me.

**Two-story, new, modern
finish throughout, sliding
door and cold water, every
bullet on both floors, elegant
cellars, large closets, east front,
north side.**

**Two-story residence, slate
floors, tinted walls, electric
cold water, toilet on both
mantels, tile and clubhouse
opening up to date
and 6 miles from center of
station, 50 acres of
house and 2 tenant houses,
demand for homes of 7 to 10
have anything of the kind
id come to see me.**

GEORGE WARE.

**For Sale by Mallard &
Equitable Building.**

**\$350 cash, balance \$25 per
month, attractive 2-story well
cottage on lot 50x130; good
use on the lot; every detail
tion, Mallard & Stacy, No.
ding.**

**Terms for 7-room cottage in
our line; street improve-
ment and cold water; every
very best manner; hand-
and cabinet work, sliding
doors, sliding doors, art
5x230 to an alley. Mallard
Equitable building.**

**cash payment, balance
ly, for the handsome 3-r-
th Atlanta that anything
bargain will be built and
money; lot 50x200; no more
from every standpoint can
money and on the terms.
pecial bargain in two very
north side residences;
avenue and other
street, Mallard &
stable building.**

**VACANT lot, 50x170,
7 shaded and 10 unshaded
in the block can be
rent \$250. We offer this
one who wants a
investment at a bargain
Mallard & Stacy, No.
ing.**

**FREE STREET—Bargain in
the most desirable section
of street; lies high, level
7 shaded, 10 unshaded, in
neighborhood make it
as and most desirable sit-
city; size 50x175 to an
as been held at and is
in the owner's hands
without delay—and is a
special bargain to a
Mallard & Stacy, No.**

Investment Company.

**14-room house, near
\$5,000, one-third cash,
payments. This is a
ances, with all modern
located and in good
sale at hard-time
in good locations for
are good profits,
rent prices. Call at
orothy street, corner**

Bargains.
\$50; monthly pay.
r street, \$2,250.
three; bargain, \$7,000.
\$2,000; payable \$5.50
rent, \$100.
house, \$15 per month,
me for bargains.
Farfetta street.

NOVIAL
for (stranger) would
able little woman for
er, G. C. C.

EASTER GREETING!

The day is coming when it becomes part of a man's existence to wear a new suit of Clothes, and that day is Easter Sunday. Next Sunday there will be more new suits worn than on any other day. We have made it a very important part of our business to be able to supply the wants of everybody with Clothing that is of the latest design, made of the very best material and by experienced tailors. It will certainly pay you, both in point of satisfaction and money-saving, to give our stock a thorough looking through before making your Easter purchases. We have made very large preparations for the accommodation of our trade this week. More men have been engaged to wait on you, new goods are being received daily to supply your wants, and now all we ask is for you to give us a call, and we will wait on you to the best of our ability. You don't have to buy; we don't ask you to. All we ask is for you to give our stock a look before you buy. If you buy from us, remember, your money back if you want it.



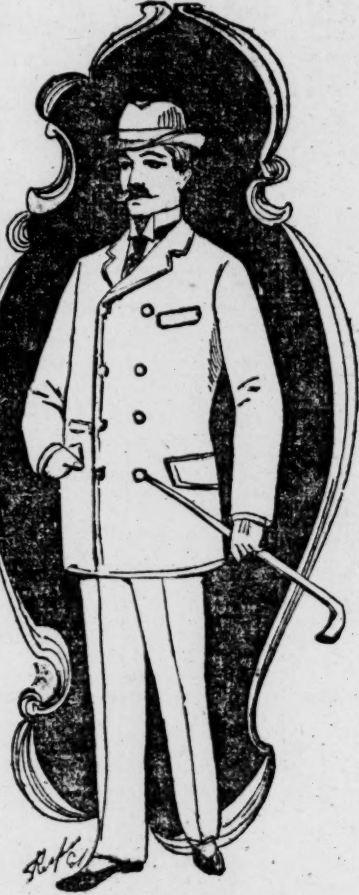
Easter . . . Clothing . .

Men's Suits, all wool black Cheviots, worth \$10.00, The Globe's Easter price.....\$5.00

Special values this week.

Men's Black Clay Worsteds, the \$12.00 kind, at The Globe.....\$7.50

Just received for this sale only, 5,000 Suits in Black and Colored Cheviots to sell at.....\$7.50



We are in a position to show you a better line of Goods for the small sum of \$7.50 than any house in the South.

Every Suit we will offer this week at \$7.50 will be worth not less than \$12 or \$15.

Now, when it comes to fine Clothing, such as \$15, \$16, \$18 or \$20 Suits, we have them too. But we sell them for \$9.75.

We give you an assortment to pick from such as you have never seen before, nor will you believe it unless you see for yourself.

Ask to see our \$9.75 line.



Children's Clothing..

For Easter

Many new styles received last week, but this week we will receive the Suits you want. We will have this week

Suits for..... 50c
Suits for..... 98c
Suits for..... \$1.48
Suits for..... \$1.98
Suits for..... \$2.48
Knee Pants at 10c. Combination Suits at \$1.98—2 pairs of Pants and Coat.

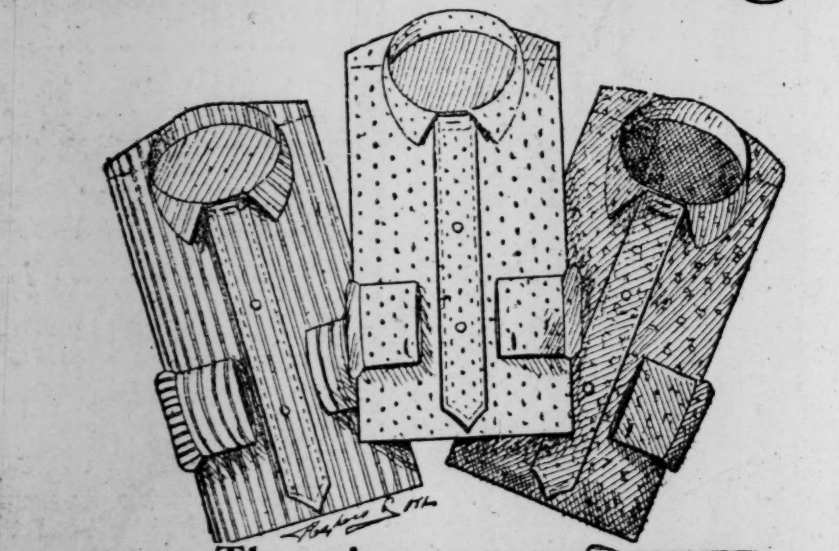
Easter Pants.

Maybe you won't want a Suit—perhaps a pair of Pants will answer. Well, we can sell them to you. Come and

Our Pants for..... 50c
Our Pants for..... 98c
Our Pants for..... \$1.25
Our Pants for..... \$1.48
Our All-wool Pants for..... \$1.98



Easter Furnishings



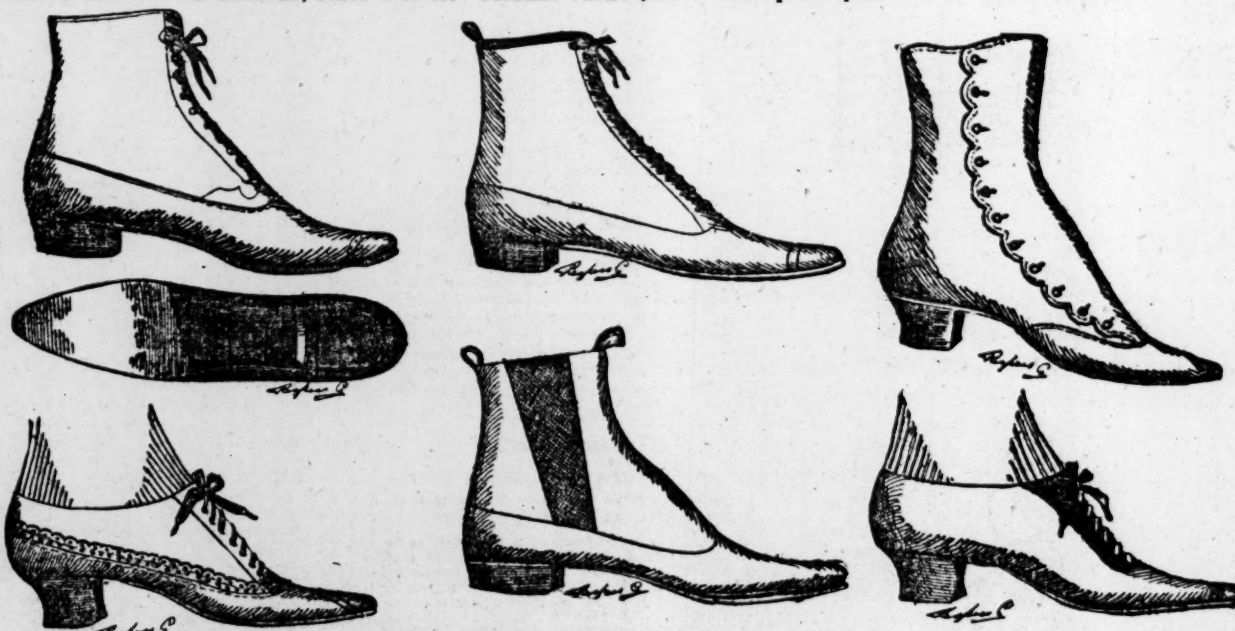
There is so many articles in this department, and we sell them at such a low price, that we hardly know where to commence to tell you what we have or what our prices are. We have told many, many times before that we sell

The Boston Garter for.....38c The Globe Garter for.....25c
Silk Handkerchiefs for.....25c Cotton Handkerchiefs for.....5c
Negligee Shirts for.....48c Monarch Shirts, Neg. & white, 98c
Unlaundered Shirts.....38c Working Shirts.....25c
Puff Bosom Shirts.....75c
Balbriggan Underwear—Shirts and Drawers—at 25c each. French Neck Undershirts, 38c. Our Spring Stock of Furnishings is more complete than ever.

Easter Shoes .:

Nothing is more dressy than Tan Shoes. We have them for men and women. Our Shoe Stock is very large. In fact we are crowded for room. You can't afford to buy shoes without first seeing our stock. We quote just a few of our many prices:

Men's hand-sewed Russia calf Shoe, all the latest shapes, all sizes. Actual value \$4.00. Our price \$2.98.
Men's hand-sewed French calf Shoe, Piccadilly, Blucher or French tans. Actual value \$4.00. Our price \$2.98.
Men's hand welt calf Shoe, Globe cap Blucher, a sample lot. Actual value \$3.50. Our price \$2.50.
Men's porpoise calf Shoe, "Foot Form," a narrow toe. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98.
Men's satin calf Shoe, all the latest shape toes, light weight soles. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48.
Men's buff Shoe, three styles of toes. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25.
Men's "Solid Leather" Shoe, cap toe. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c.
Men's vici kid Oxford, Prince Albert or Lace, Globe, French or London toes. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98.
Men's hand-sewed Dongola Oxford, patent leather quarters. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48.
Men's tan Tennis Oxfords, sizes 6 to 11. Actual value \$1.00. Our price 48c.



Ladies' tan or black 3-button vici kid Oxford, opera toe. Actual value \$3.50. Our price \$2.50.
Ladies' tan or black vici kid Oxford, hand turned. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98.
Ladies' 3-button Oxford, or imitation button with goring, opera toe. Actual value \$2.50. Our price \$1.98.
Ladies' Dongola hand-turned Oxford, full or narrow toe. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48.
Ladies' Dongola hand-turned Prince Albert, with button on side or patent leather trimming up front. Actual value \$2.00. Our price \$1.48.
Ladies' cloth top Oxford, hand turned, patent leather tips. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25.
Ladies' kid top Oxford, hand turned, corrugated vamp. Actual value \$1.50. Our price \$1.25.
Ladies' turned Oxford, patent leather tips. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c.
Ladies' machine sewed Common Sense Oxford. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 98c.
Ladies' machine sewed Oxford, a sample lot, opera toes, patent tips. Actual value \$1.25. Our price 89c.

Easter Hats. .: .:



No matter how nice or fine your suit is, if your hat is old you won't look dressed up. We make it an easy matter for you to own a new hat.

We sell a Derby for..... 98c
We sell an Alpine for..... 98c
We sell a Fur Crusher for..... 48c
All the New Shapes.....\$1.48
All the New Shapes..... 1.98
Any shape or color.
Caps or Straw Hats if you want them.

MAIL ORDERS.

Samples of Clothing sent to any address. The easiest way to shop is by writing for what you want. We can and will send you anything in our house upon receipt of your order, which will be filled the day received. Your money back if you want it.



MAIL ORDERS.

Samples of Clothing sent to any address. The easiest way to shop is by writing for what you want. We can and will send you anything in our house upon receipt of your order, which will be filled the day received. Your money back if you want it.

WHERE HEROES FELL

A Visit to the Old Battle Grounds Along Chickamauga Creek.

EVERY INCH OF GROUND HISTORIC

The Government Has Established a National Military Park There.

MANY MONUMENTS HAVE BEEN PLACED

Progress of the Work Up to Date—An Evolving Memorial to American Bravery and Courage.

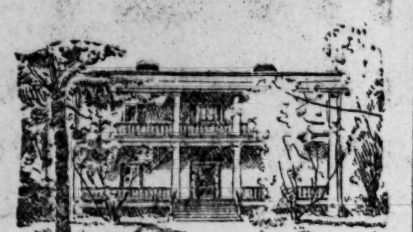
The most notable gathering of old soldiers from the Grant and Lee ever witnessed since the compliments of the season were exchanged that day at Appomattox will be the grand reunion at Chickamauga next September, when the national military park will be formally dedicated.

The regular annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur in Louisville just a few days before the dedication of the Chickamauga park and it will be on the programme of nearly all the old soldiers to make the trip from Louisville to Chattanooga and see the sights of the Chickamauga battle ground.

Thrilling, indeed, are the memories that cluster about the name of Chickamauga. Wherever the civil war shall be talked about

general superintendent and overseer of the work of improvement.

The house is not very different in fashion to the old Dyer house, and the cedars which stood over on the adjoining hillside, so well known to the veterans who fought



ROSECRANK'S HEADQUARTERS.

In the war, are still there with but slight change in their size and growth.

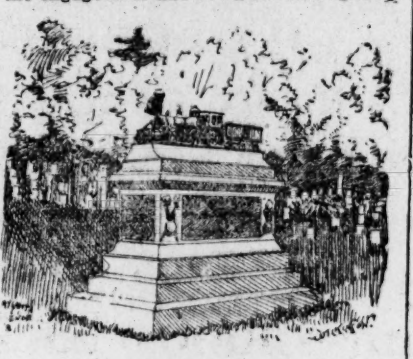
There is a small flagstaff on the hillside, the house on the premises, from whose pinnacles floats "Old Glory," which seen a mile away in the wild forest land presents an inspiring picture to the eye of the visitor as he approaches.

WHERE THE LINES WERE BROKEN.

About a half mile east of the Dyer house is a lonely spot beside the road marked by four iron tablets, which have lately been placed there by the park commissioners. On these tablets the story is told how the federal lines were broken on that last Sunday, September 20th, which was the last day of the battle. Longstreet's march had done their work and done it well and the federal army was routed. It would have been a terrible and disastrous defeat to the federal army and the confederates might have driven Rosecrank's army far back into Kentucky and thus changed the

confederates, who had been concealed in the underbrush near at hand, fired the first shot and then, the bomb exploding on the bridge and knocking off several of the planks that had been loosened. The federal cavalrymen started back, but found that they could not cross at the same place owing to the bursting of shells from the confederate bombardment of the bridge, so they galloped far down the creek in search of another crossing place. The confederates in the meantime crossed over and began the battle that followed the next two days.

It was on the 18th that Longstreet landed his men at Ringgold and Greenwood, stations on the Western and Atlantic railroad, having come from the Virginia campaigns. His army found the battle of Chickamauga raging when they landed and after marching from the railroad eastward it wasn't fifteen minutes before they were right into the engagement and down to hard fighting.



TO THE ANDREW RAIDERS.

Ohio has a Monument to the Men Who Captured "The General," an Engine on the Western and Atlantic Railroad.

The result of the battle of Chickamauga is well known. More than 25,000 were killed; how the federal line was routed back to Chattanooga, where they held their ground until General Grant and General Sherman came, and the confederates were driven from the heights of Missionary ridge at a dreadful loss and Sherman's march to the sea began.

Sherman came down from the north, crossed the Tennessee river and took his stand on the northern point of Missionary ridge. From this point he joined with the federal line, who were forcing Bragg from the ridge, and a great defeat was given the confederate army.

There has been a beautiful driveway graded by the park commission on the heights of Missionary ridge and two iron towers have been constructed for observation.

Something of the Improvements.

The idea of the Chickamauga park commissioners appointed by the president of the United States is to put the battlefield in pretty much the same condition it was when the battle was fought. Where the ground has been cleared they are allowing it to grow up again with the same kind of growth it had on it when the fight occurred. Where the ground has grown up with trees it is being cleared.

The act providing for the establishment of the park stipulates that there shall be three commissioners—one a union veteran, one a confederate veteran and one an official of the regular army of the United States. The commissioners are General J. S. Fullerton, federal; General A. P. Stewart, confederate; and Major Frank G. Smith, of the United States army.

The government has expended more than three quarters of a million dollars on the park. More than forty miles of graded road, eight handsome pyramid monuments on the spots where the eight commanders of brigades were killed at Chickamauga, five towers seventy feet high on well selected spots, all the underbrush well cleared and many monuments and historical monuments

regular troops has been completed. These are nine in number.

The monuments now on the field have ranged in cost from \$1,000 to a little over \$6,000. The monuments to the United States require cost \$1,500 each delivered at Lytle station. The monuments for the confederates, cost \$2,500 each, delivered and erected on the field. The monuments costing \$1,000 each, delivered and erected are of excellent design and execution. The material for the monuments is granite and bronze. Any organization may increase the cost of its monuments by adding to the sum allowed by the state.

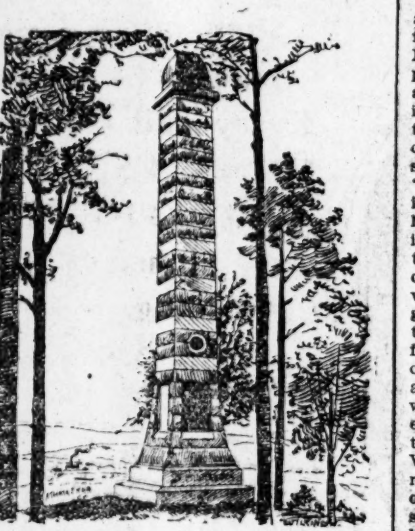
Eight pyramid monuments, each ten feet high, constructed of 8-inch shells, have been erected as markers upon the spots where brigade commanders on each side were killed or mortally wounded.

Each battery engaged is to be marked in its most important fighting position by guns and carriages of the pattern used in the battle. There are thirty-five of these positions for each army on the Chickamauga field alone.

At the request of the family of an officer killed at Chickamauga, the secretary of war has given permission for the erection of a monument at the spot where he fell. In this case the design and inscriptions were submitted, as in case of state monuments, for the approval of the secretary of war. This action may be regarded as a precedent for other cases.

The following states have commissions at work with the national commission in locating positions and clearing up confused and disputed points of history: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

During the past year the following state commissions, or representatives of them, have visited the field and made excellent progress in the work of location: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.



TO THE SECOND MINNESOTA.

York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin.

About the Opening.

The national military park will be opened and dedicated on the 19th and 20th of September next, these being anniversary days

Word has been received by the commissioners from many of the states which gives evidence of the probability that the attendance at the dedication will be simply immense.

From both north and south the veterans will go again to Chickamauga. Every state in the union will be represented, there is no sort of doubt.

President Cleveland will be there with the members of the house of representatives and of the senate; the cabinet and many of the states and territories will be represented by their governors and committees of one hundred from their legislatures.

The veterans will flock to the old battlefield by the thousands, and there is not the remotest shadow of a doubt that the dedication of Chickamauga military park will be the event of the year that is picturesque and altogether interesting to all the American people.

MAKES PURE BLOOD.

The Verdict of the Medical Faculty of the Surgical Hotel.

That Pe-ru-na makes pure blood is a fact beyond dispute of argument. But just how Pe-ru-na makes pure blood has been recently discussed by the medical staff of the renowned Surgical Hotel. The general conclusion put into common words is about as follows:

Pe-ru-na purifies the blood by expelling from it the effete accumulations of winter. It tones up the nervous system and equalizes the circulation of the blood in all parts of the body. This is the verdict of the medical profession. The most common symptoms are tired-out feelings, nervousness, depression, debility, languor and a continual sense of weariness. To such people a bottle of Pe-ru-na is worth its weight in gold.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, are offering free, postpaid, two medical books, one on catarrh and catarrhal diseases, the other on spring medicines and special remedies. These books contain the very latest and most reliable information on these important subjects.

For free book on catarrh, address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

"TRUE SOUTHERN."

Southern Baptists Will Go by Southern Railway to Annual Convention, Washington, D. C., in May.

The Southern Baptist convention is a great convention, and the Southern railway is a great railway. The railway is the only one that runs through the heart of the South, and it is the only one that runs through the heart of the South.

The railway is the only one that runs through the heart of the South, and it is the only one that runs through the heart of the South.

W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. VERNON, District Passenger Agent, Kimball House, Corner, Atlanta.

A NEW THROUGH TRAIN, SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Morning Train to Brunswick, Waycross and Jacksonville from Atlanta and Macon.

On Sunday, April 7, 1895, train No. 35 of the western system, Southern railway, leaves Atlanta for Brunswick, Waycross and Jacksonville at 7 a. m., and runs through to Brunswick without change of trains. It leaves Atlanta at 7 a. m., arriving at Brunswick at 4:45 p. m.

This will afford a splendid schedule from Atlanta to Brunswick, via Waycross, in 11 hours and 45 minutes. This schedule is in addition to the regular train from Atlanta to Brunswick, via Waycross, which leaves Atlanta at 11:45 p. m., arriving Waycross 10:25 a. m.

This excellent train service, of course, makes the Southern railway, via Jessup, the most desirable route for the delegates and visitors to the forthcoming Georgia Baptist convention at Waycross, September 10-15.

W. H. TAYLOR, District Passenger Agent, Corner Kimball House.

For further information as to finding the location of the convention, write to W. H. Taylor, District Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

CONDUCTED BY J. A. MORRIS.

Gas Motor Street Cars.

Some weeks ago an abstract of a very interesting consular report describing a new method of propelling street cars, by means of a gas engine, was given in this column. From the same authority, Frank H. Mason, consular general at Frankfurt, in a report to the department of state, we learn that such gas propulsion has been greatly simplified, cheapened and rendered commercially profitable; in fact, it appears that gas propulsion for street and suburban railways is probably the most economical system. Briefly these gas motor cars are described, as follows: They are perfectly manageable in that the speed is under control and the car can readily be stopped within its own length. All the machinery is enclosed, concealed from sight, and the appearance of the gas motor is identical with that of the ordinary car. Of course, each car is self-contained, as the current can't give out and will run while the light holds out to burn. The fuel is compressed gas and each car carries sufficient to run about a dozen miles. A car to accommodate thirty-six passengers with an engine of twelve horse-power costs in Germany about \$8,000. Practical tests of such cars in Dresden for a period of over three months have demonstrated that with gas at \$1.05 per 1,000 cubic feet the cost of fuel to such a car is not quite 1/2 cent per car per mile. Repair costs are insignificant and it is estimated at not over 5 per cent annually of its original cost. The initial cost of these gas motor cars compares favorably with any other system, while the running expenses appear to be materially less. Such propulsion for street cars would appear to be indicated for smaller towns where gas works are in operation, but where the cost of an electric plant is a present and persistent barrier.

Electricity Delivered to Families.

From The Columbus Enquirer-Sun.

Electricity, put up in storage batteries of all sizes, like milk if jars, is to be prepared for delivery at the doors of consumers in New York, just as milk is now. A company has been formed for the purpose, and also to push the electric storage battery in general use. Mr. Isaac L. Rich, one of the officers of the new company, who has done a great deal to perfect the electric storage battery, in a recent interview said: "There seems to be a general idea that in order to be current on tap one must have a dynamo and a steam engine to run it, and thus incur a large expenditure at the start. Nothing could be more erroneous. There are thousands of persons who would like to run sewing machines or coffee grinders by electricity, or to burn one or two electric lights, but who have no use for the current in large quantities. They can now be accommodated. Storage cells are now made in all sizes. The smallest weigh but four ounces, and furnish current enough for one lamp. We intend to sell electricity exactly as the milkman sells milk. We first supply the cells. When the current is used up the maid will put the empty or exhausted cells in the hallway or beneath the bathroom door, and our man, who makes his morning rounds, will collect them and leave freshly charged ones in their place. The same cells, of course, are used over and over again a great many times."

Paper Hooley.

Paper car wheels, paper washtubs and paper cooking vessels—and now paper hooley is promised to us by The Intelligence of Wheeling, W. Va.; yes, and gloves and mittens, too, possessing advantages in their being light and airy for summer wear. Stockings which shall sell for 3 cents a pair are proposed. Like the paper collars and cuffs, it will be cheaper to throw them away than to have them laundered or to spend time mending holes.

When these paper fabric goods are finished and dyed, their appearance, we are told, is similar to ordinary fabric goods. The knitting is from paper yarn, which are made pretty much after the plan of making common paper twines, except that the former is that of making a sort of a "knot" on the yarn. This is done automatically. Ordinary paper twine of yarn is too smooth. After the knitting has been done, the goods are placed in a sizing bath made from potato starch and talcum, which gives solidity and durability to the texture.

"The Altogether."

From The Electrical Review.

A well-known electrical man in Baltimore, who is noted for his quiet humor, went into a restaurant the other day and gave the waiter this shock:

"Have you read 'Tribby'?"

"Yes," said the waiter.

"Well, then, bring me some of 'the altogether'."

After consultation with the proprietor and a complete failure to interpret the order, the waiter was asked to explain what he wanted. All he said was "hash."

Lightning Tempered by Telephones.

The German department of telegraphs has been investigating the effect of telegraph wires on atmospheric electricity. The result has shown that such telephone wires materially weaken the severity of thunder storms and decrease the danger from lightning.

This investigation has been conducted along practical lines and the official data embraces information from 39 cities with telegraph wires and from 59 without them with the surprising result that the danger of damage by lightning in the wired cities is as 1 to 4.8, or nearly five times more from lightning in cities without telegraph wires. Another peculiar fact was established by this investigation: that in places without telephones an average of one lightning stroke occurs per hour during a thunder storm, while in cities with telephones only three occur. While it is very dangerous to use the telephone during a thunder storm, yet in other respects this useful instrument and its conducting wires, instead of increasing the danger from lightning, as many suppose, is in reality a very efficient protection.

Vaccination of Land.

One of the strangest things in recent science, says current literature, has to do with the "vaccination" of land. Every one knows that it enriches, instead of impoverishes, a field to plant it occasionally with a leguminous crop, such as clover or lucerne, the roots of which have a power of absorbing and retaining more nitrogen than they take from the ground. But where the nitrogen comes from is another matter. The air suggested itself at once when people began to study the problem. Many months were spent by eminent scientists in fruitless endeavors to trace the source to the air, but they came to a negative conclusion. The discovery was eventually made that the absorption was due to minute organisms (a sort of disease) in the roots, which when the supply of nitrogen in the soil began to fall, appeared in the form of small excrescences, dense nitrogen from the air, and so caused the enrichment.

When this had once been settled it became a matter of importance to foster, and if possible, hasten the growth of the disease in the roots with leguminous crops, and experiments have been made during the last few years in France and Germany with this object. Fields have been literally vaccinated by sprinkling over them soil in which tuberculous crops have grown, or even water in which they have been soaked. A most convincing experiment was performed in Prussia, where a large field was sown with lupins and divided, one part being treated in the ordinary fashion, the other inoculated from an old lupin drop. The yield in the latter was five and a half times as great as that under the normal treatment. A remarkable point in these operations is that such variety of such plants has its characteristic microbe, and that it is of no use to inoculate a field of clover, for instance, with lupine, or of lupin with clover. The

individuality of the field must be recognized and respected.

A Yard of Rain.

The average annual rainfall over the whole earth is thirty-six inches.

Plant Dry.

Ivy trained against the side of a house absorbs dampness and tends to keep the air dry inside the dwelling.

Electrical Carriages.

Carriages propelled by electricity derived from a storage battery are common in Berlin.

Bolivia.

Bolivia, the product of a tree in Sumatra is becoming a rival of India rubber and gutta-percha.

Those Freezing Tones.

From The Washington Post.

They may succeed in reducing the price of the telephone service, but they will never be able to thaw out the voice of the young women who inform us that the lines are in use.

For the past two days there have been many inquiries as to why Goodenough was not in the game.

The truth is Goodenough is a mighty sore man, and is now under treatment. The muscles of his legs are very sore, and it is what is known among ball players as "Charley Horse." A peculiarity of it in Goodenough's case is that it does not affect him at all in the game, except when making the run from the home plate to first base. The grade on that run on the Atlanta grounds brings into play the very muscles which are sore, and nowhere else on the ground does he feel it. The condition of the grounds at no other point on the base line or in the field affects him. He has been severely blistered from his knee yesterday, but he has been since the sore has set in. Than Goodenough there is no better player in the popular ball player on the team. All who have seen his work are thoroughly satisfied with it, and all know that he is the best player in the game.

He will carry his part of the game for Atlanta no Atlanta lover of the game should doubt. He will be in the game right along.

POPE MFG. CO.

General Office and Factories, HARTFORD, CONN.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO, SAN FRANCISCO, PROVIDENCE, BUFFALO.

You need the Columbia bicycle, a work of art, that shows every detail of perfect engineering. The book is free if you call at a Columbia agent, by mail for two-cent stamp.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., Agents for Columbia and Hartford Bicycles, Atlanta, Ga.

Some Leaders.

We mention some below, and we want you to understand we are headquarters on anything in hardware and householding goods. The Clarke Hardware Co.

Professional Catchers

Use our mits. So do college and amateur baseball players. We have a complete line of balls, bats, masks, mitts, gloves, forms, and anything to complete a professional or amateur player. We have college trade solicited. Special prices. Catalogue mailed free of charge. The Clarke Hardware Company.

You Got Caught

There is Very Little Racket

In playing tennis, but it is absolutely necessary to have a racket to play this fascinating game. We carry anything you need in rackets, bats, balls, gloves, tapes, etc., to gratify the pleasure of the player. We have a complete line of fancy, fine goods or cheap fishing tackle.

We Are Pulling

For the garden, truck and florist tool trade. We have everything you want from a garden trowel to lawn hose. Special prices on anything in this line. Out-of-town trade solicited. The Clarke Hardware Company, 38 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truth; the Plain Facts; the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to the Human Body, Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men. The book fully explains the method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

Method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, etc.

To exchange faded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. 2,000 references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men who wish to attain full vigor and manly power.

A despairing man, who had applied to us upon other words:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday and my new self was born today. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would do this way?"

Another thus:

"If you dumped a cartload of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to Eric Medical Company, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of this little book. "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, sealed in its original wrapper, with many thanks, and entirely free, until it is well read.

Send no money. No subscription. No obligation. Write to-day.

We have been to the

McNEAL Paint and Glass Co

They are Manufacturers and Dealers in PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

11-15 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GA.

For knobby fits in suits you must give me a trial, and it goes without saying that I'll convince you.

Call in and examine my stock. It will not fail to please you.

Elston, the Tailor,

3 E. Alabama St.

ART AT HARD-TIME PRICES

Special Offer Closes April 10th. JAMES P. FIELD 68 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

"Hitch Your Wagon to a Star."

as Emerson said,—that is, don't be content with any bicycle except the best one made—the COLUMBIA. Matchless as these famous bicycles have been in past years, you will rub your eyes when you see the quality and beauty of the 1895 models—\$100.

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Radway's Ready Relief
His life-long friend,
CURES
RHEUMATISM. NEURALGIA.
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Lumbago, Inflammation, Frostitics, Headache, Toothache.

Used Internally as well as Externally.
A half to a teaspoonful is half a tumbler of water.
Cures Stomach troubles, Cold Chills, Malarial Fever, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.
Fifty Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists
RADWAY & CO., New York.

THE VENABLE BILL
And the Insurance Competition That Is To Follow It.

MR. WILCOX TALKS INTERESTINGLY ON IT

Says That Many New Companies Will Come In, and That a Lively Competition Is Sure to Follow.

What has become of the Venable insurance law and the new insurance business which was to be brought into Georgia by its passage? This is a question which has been asked a great many times since the adjournment of the last legislature, to which as yet no satisfactory answer has been given. Mr. H. B. Wilcox, one of Atlanta's energetic insurance men, throws some valuable information on the subject and now announces that the bill will soon be fully occupied and that the new companies which are to antagonize the old line companies will soon be in full business operation in Georgia.

Mr. Wilcox has been in the insurance business ever since he graduated with first honors at the University of Georgia in 1883. He is the son of Professor C. P. Wilcox of the university and has been a resident of Atlanta for the past ten years, having been in the service of several of the most prominent of the old line insurance companies, in which he has filled positions of responsibility and trust.

Under the operation of the Venable law he will now branch out on his own account and become the pioneer in the new insurance movement in Georgia.

Of the competition which will be brought about the operation of the Venable law, Mr. Wilcox speaks interestingly.

To a Constitution reporter, who saw him yesterday on his return from New York, he says:

"What I am not in a position at this time to go into detail, there are several companies, including stock, mutual and Lloyds, who will probably seek admission into the state."

"What is meant by a Lloyds?"

"The name Lloyds originated in England, A. D. 1714, where this system of insurance has been practiced since that time. The system was probably the outgrowth of customs introduced into that country by the Lombards at an earlier time. There is no longer any connection between the name and the business."

It happens that certain individuals first engaged in such underwriting met in a cafe, or 'coffee house,' as then called, owned by a man named Lloyd. The principle underlying this kind of insurance is that of individual underwriting, i. e., each individual whose name appears on a policy contract of theirs is responsible under its terms the New York standard, the same as for stock companies is in effect used in this country now for the amount entered opposite his name. A number of individuals owning property get together and subscribe a certain amount in cash and enter into an agreement to be responsible for a stated sum in addition, subject to call in case of need. Insurance so conducted was first applied to marine underwriting.

"How many Lloyds are there?"

"I should say between seventy and eighty."

"Are they all safe?"

"By no means. By far the larger number will not do to trust. This, however, is my individual opinion. A property owner must select his Lloyds as he does his private banker, or any one else with whom he usually has business transactions."

"How is a property owner to know how to select?"

"It is very simple. There are good Lloyds and bad, safe and unsafe. Some are reliable and worthless. In this connection an illustration is in order. Let us suppose fifty men desire to form a Lloyds. The terms of the policy are to be \$100,000. Each man puts up \$2,000 in cash, making here \$100,000 paid in, and agree to be responsible for \$2,000 in addition to the cash in case of a general conflagration; that is, each is pledged in cash and otherwise for \$100,000. Security is what any one man can give, and we have here security of \$500,000, which can be viewed in the light of capital in other words, a half-million-dollar company. The above amount could, of course, be cut down in proportion."

Now these fifty men appoint an advisory committee, directors in fact, who have charge of the finances and investments and such like things. A man of experience and ability in underwriting is selected as an attorney in fact for the purpose of securing risks, fixing rates, issuing policies and doing the routine work for the original fifty men, each his proportionate part, and each one of whom executes a power of attorney to him. Terms of compensation are arranged between the attorney and underwriters, who usually enter into a contract between them. The attorney is clothed with all the powers necessary. It is a very interesting subject and entirely new to the people of the state. During my stay in New York several of the good Lloyds came under my notice and their responsibility is not questioned. They are not bound by any tariff or board regulations and have absolutely the power to make their own rates. Policies of some of the good ones are taken as reinsurance by stock companies and some are taken as reinsurance by the public. It is very clear to a thinking man that the Lloyds system is the public power underwriting of the term is not the only method of doing business. Nothing is infallible, and the Lloyds are guaranteed, but other plans are quite as safe."

"I have now in mind a particular Lloyds, and they are called, which have accumulated some \$25,000 of assets over and above all liabilities, including subscriptions of underwriters and provision for a full 50 percent re-insurance reserve. Counting in the additional liability above mentioned we have \$25,000 of assets in case of general conflagration."

"It would appear, then, it is safe to accept the policies of the responsible Lloyds?"

"Precisely so. Association companies know this. The better class are making such inroads into the business that they would wipe them from the face of the earth. As the New York Spectator, in the front ranks and influential in insurance journalistic circles, says in its issue of March 25th last: 'The system has no doubt come to stay, but there are Lloyds and Lloyds. Some of them are well organized, having good underwriting ability in their management and wealthy and honorable citizens among their subscribers. In its issue of March 19th last The New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin contains complimentary references

which it will pay those interested to read and absorb. 'Then emphatically decline their policy or to have anything to do with them.' 'How can these Lloyds operate in Georgia?'"

"It has been contended that this system being one of private enterprise by which an individual is liable personally for his proportion of loss the right of intervention by law is not acknowledged. Still, the law is to be made to invite close scrutiny, and I found while in New York, are in favor of some sort of state supervision. They have asked for it and may before long be subjected thereto. Entry into this state under the law is not to be made by absolutely the same conditions and requirements as govern the entry of stock companies. The public must be made sure that when one insurance commissioner sanctions in his business way, and after examination, the entry of any into this state it is worthy of any business given to it. Regarding this particular question, it will most assuredly be to the interest of every business concern in this state to read the article entitled 'To Hit the Fire Lloyds' which appears on the sixth page of The New York Herald issue of Thursday, March 28th, 1895."

Mr. Wilcox has already incorporated the movement of the new procession and has located in room 344, Equitable building. He says he hopes soon to have branch offices in the various towns of the state.

As to the subject of the Venable law, Mr. Wilcox said:

"If the people will take advantage of that law it will open avenues to a free market for insurance, where the good points of any particular risk can be recognized and rated accordingly. Rates will be based entirely upon the merits of each case as presented. The people of Georgia have for a long time been accustomed to the same old rat but that other methods have not occurred to them. The owner who is known among his fellows as an upright man, and who has long lived an honored life in his community is the one whose contract may be of chronic catarrh by Munyon's Catarrh Cure. Had suffered for years and tried many doctors and all the certified remedies. The first dose of Munyon's gave me a thousand dollars' worth of relief."

Ellis Bennett, proprietor Delaware fishing resort, Wolf Lake, Ill., writes: "For 20 months I had chronic rheumatism so severe that I was a complete cripple. Could not walk. The doctors all gave me up. Said I could never be able to move again. I bought a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Remedy and cured me. Nothing like it."

Mr. J. G. Kendrick, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, says: "I was cured of chronic catarrh by Munyon's Catarrh Cure. Had suffered for years and tried many doctors and all the certified remedies. The first dose of Munyon's gave me a thousand dollars' worth of relief."

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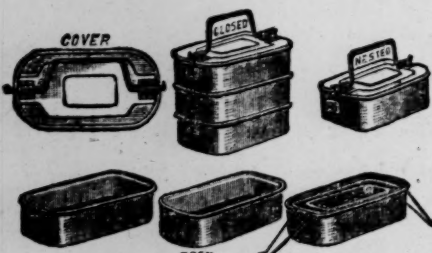
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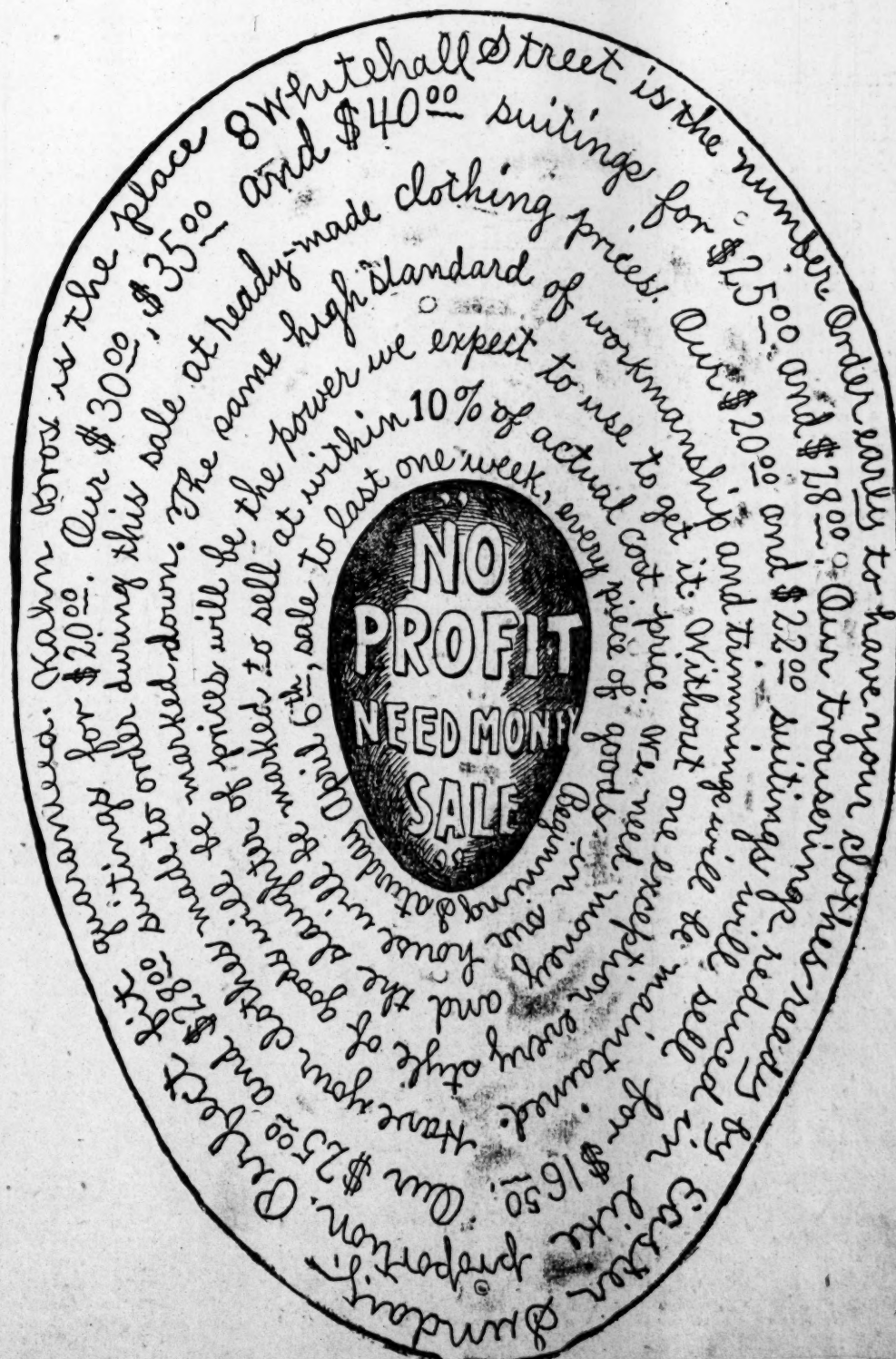
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Supplement to The
Atlanta Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1895.

CAUGHT BY A CLAM.

Written for The Junior.

"One does not naturally regard the clam as a dangerous animal," remarked my friend, Jack Ballantine, as he shook a silver pepper box over a plate of the delectable Little Neck bivalves, "yet the narrowest escape of my life was from a clam."

We had just sat down to dinner at the Parker house, by a front window overlooking the statues of the knee-breeched Franklin and his compatriot in front of the city hall, across School street.

Jack Ballantine was an old schoolmate. I remembered him as the adventurous spirit among the boys, but had not seen him since we graduated from the Latin high school, a dozen years before, till that very day. Coming down town to business in the morning I had met him face to face by the big frog pond on the common, and we had engaged to dine together and bring our life stories up to date.

"Not being a dyspeptic, or otherwise impaired in your body," said I, smiling across to his sturdy bronzed face, "your terrible clam could hardly have been of the Little Neck sort."

"Hardly," replied Ballantine, with a laugh. "The clam that captured me would have made a meal for a regular fairy-tale giant. It weighed probably twenty pounds, and its tremendous shells four or five hundred pounds more."

"You mean the giant clam of East Indian waters?" observed I, inquiringly. "I believe the single shells of that great bivalve are sometimes used for holy water fonts in Catholic churches."

"Yes, and in the islands of Oceania for babies' bathtubs," said Ballantine. "The particular tridacna gigas in question, however, with which I had a brief but fearful acquaintance, was alive and a dozen fathoms deep in tropic waters—in the Torres strait, between Queensland and New Guinea."

"Your swimming and diving were great in the old Latin school days, I know," said I, "but seventy odd feet is rather a fishy dive."

Ballantine smiled. "It was anything but a fish story to me at the time," said he; "and for a few horrible minutes I expected never to get to the surface to tell it."

"But since you did, suppose you relate it to me now."

So, while the Little Neck clams were removed and we waited the next course, Ballantine began the story of his extraordinary adventure.

"I believe you went to your uncle in London after our Latin school acquaintance," remarked I. "You wrote me on arriving there, but not afterward."

"Yes. Uncle Ballantine had mining and pearling interests in Queensland, and I went out almost immediately after reaching London. I was located at Cooktown, on the northeast coast."

"Named after Captain Cook, I suppose."

"Yes; and the river on which the town is located was named after his ship, the Endeavor, for it was into that very river-mouth that the old sea explorer put for repairs a century before the town was founded in 1770."

"So, on the newest of the continents you found historic ground."

Pearling Near Queensland.

"I did. The region and the life were full of interest to me, and I soon became familiar with mining on land and pearling at sea. We had quite a fleet of luggers—vessels of five to twenty tons, two short masts and manned with crews of half a dozen natives, Kanakas, Japs, Chinese or Malays maybe. One of our captains was an old Nantucket whaler, and I now and then went out to the fishing grounds with him."

"On one of these pearling trips we went up the coast, around Cape York, into Torres strait. It was there I had my narrow escape from a clam."

"Almost at the start we struck rich bottom, and our diver was bringing up 300 or 400 pairs of shells a day—worth about that number of dollars. By the end of the month we had a cargo of eight or ten tons. Of course the mother-of-pearl lining of the shells is the bread-and-butter of the business. The round pearls of the jeweler are the cake (or perhaps I should say the pie, being in New England), and of these we had bottled up 1,000 or so, mostly small 'seed' pearls, though a few reached the size of peas and were of gem value."

"I always did have an irresistible desire to get at the inside of things and 'see the wheels go round,' and I had long wanted, for once, at least, to touch deep sea bottom, and behold the marvels of which I had heard. This seemed a favorable time, and so, one night shortly before our return to Cooktown, I announced to the captain that the next morning I was going to dive."

"The captain tried to dissuade me. He had been a diver himself, and knew from personal encounter the dangers of the descent. But, as usual, I had my own way, though it was nigh to being for the last time."

Dressed for Diving.

"After a light breakfast of toast and coffee—a full meal interferes with a diver's respiration—I oiled my hands and wrists and got into the larger section of the rubber cloth diving dress. This, like the combination underwear now in vogue, is two garments in one, trousers and jacket altogether, if you like; and loose everywhere except at the wrists, where the elastic band hugs tight enough to prevent any inflow of water. It was to ease this tight wristband over the hands that I oiled them."

"Next, over the stocking-bottomed trousers, I pulled on leather boots—canvas boots are a common substitute—with six or

eight pounds of lead on the bottom of each.

"The neck of the combination suit is large, of course, as the body has to follow the feet and legs through it. The neck is next fastened into a brass corselet, and then the big copper helmet is set over the head and screwed to the corselet."

"I was now encased from head to foot, with the exception of the hands, and an opening in the front of the helmet into which the face glass was shortly to be fitted. The helmet has three windows, one on each side, and this face glass in front, which is the most important, and is kept for clearness in a pall of water till the diver goes over the side."

"Before taking this step, and while the captain was giving me some final directions, two large breast-shaped plates of lead, weighing, perhaps, sixteen pounds apiece, were suspended over back and chest, after the fashion of the patent lung protectors, or the advertising placard of the 'sandwich men' down here on Washington street."

"Then the air pipe and life line were adjusted. The air pipe enters the back of the helmet, and fresh air is supplied by a pump worked by a couple of men in the boat. There is a valve at the side of the helmet, operated by the diver, for the escape of vitiated air. The life line, an inch rope, was fastened to my right foot, and again by a slip noose about my waist. The upper end is held taut by the tender, whose business it is to answer signals, one jerk

air within my armor, and went bounding over the sea bottom like an India rubber tennis ball.

"In the midst of this exhilarating spurt I pulled up suddenly."

A Terrifying Situation.

"As if it had instantly materialized from the sea water, I was face to face with a gigantic shark. I quickly remembered, however, that while naked native divers are occasionally devoured by these demons of the deep, they never attacked the armored diver. Indeed, I fancy now that the shark was quite as startled as the diver, for after a second he wheeled and glided off to one side."

"As I started on once more, I was stopped a second time, not by an obstacle, as before, but by a sharp pull on the air pipe behind my helmet, which jerked me over sprawling on my back."

"My first thought was that the shark had attacked me in the rear; but on scrambling to my feet and facing about, I saw that the air pipe, which in my first sudden stop had probably slackened till it lay on the bottom, was apparently caught against some protruding object."

"I hastened back to release it, when, to my surprise, I found it held fast between the shells of a giant clam."

"I gave the stout wire-lined tubing a twitch, then a strong pull, bracing my feet against the great bivalve. Then I clutched the rims of the shell and strove to separate them."

"But the vice-like jaws were relentless. As easily might I have rended a granite ledge at some seam in its center."

"The chill of alarm began to steal through my heart. Once more I wrenched and struggled vainly with the air tube and the immovable jaws of the clam."



"I WOULD RATHER ENCOUNTER TODAY A DOZEN LITTLE NECKS."

meaning 'pull up,' two, 'more air,' 'three,' 'lower bag.'

"At last the face glass was set in place, and I stepped over the side of the lugger. Once on the short ladder that led down to the water, I felt a sudden impulse to lift my arms over my head, finger tips to a point, and dive as we used from the South Boston wharves in the old Latin school days; but, instead, of a sudden I slipped off the wet lower round and sank, sank, down, down, into the depths of waters."

A Perilous Descent.

"That sudden, delirious descent was measured by seconds, yet I lived an age of vision and sensation, as a drowning man does—all the nightmare imaginings the captain's black tales and warnings had projected into my dreams of the night before seemed about to be realized in double terror—then, in a flash, all mental distress was blotted out by overpowering physical sensations, suffocating pressure, to which Poe's inquisition chamber were a paradise. Hot irons pierced each ear as if to crush in my brain. I struggled spasmodically. I believed I shrieked. Then, with a crash (which I vaguely knew was the usual sending of a way through from ear to nasal passage), the agony ceased, and my lead-weighted feet touched the sea bottom."

"I was probably a dozen fathoms or more below the tossing blue waves of the surface, but there about me all was motionless, all was noiseless."

"For a brief space I leaned against a mass of coral and looked about. The harrowing apprehension had departed, and I rejoiced in the novelty of the scene."

"White coral growths loomed beside me, branching, tree-like, a reefy forest; and again in rounded shapes like huge toadstools topsy-turvy. There were sea fans, and swaying palm-like seaweeds twenty feet in height."

"Then this under world was vivid in brilliant colorings. I felt as if the kaleidoscope of my boyhood had 'suffered a sea-change' into something vast and strange, and I was set at its center."

"Curious fish, fantastic in form and gorgeous in hue, gathered about in a staring inquisitive circle, like the crowd around some zoological wonder at a circus."

"Everything was magnified to twice its real size. I did not realize this familiar fact at first, and gave the life line three hurried jerks for the shell bag, because I believed I had discovered oysters of enormous and unprecedented size, but they went into the bag's mouth without difficulty."

"Presently the drawing of the life line told me that the boat was drifting faster than the rope was being paid out, and that I went in the same direction. Pearl oysters are not found in beds, but scattered over the bottom, and the fisher has to search over considerable areas. Hence it is the custom to beat against the tide or current, and quite a decided current sets from the Pacific through Torres strait into the Indian ocean; and then let the boat drift with a drag anchor paying out line as needed if the diver doesn't quite keep pace with the boat."

"I therefore screwed up the waste-air valve, to gain the buoyancy of compressed

"Then I turned to the life line to signal the tender in the boat. As I did so, I saw that it, too, had become slack, and was tangled in a branching coral. I dashed forward to disengage it, but before I reached it I was again twitched backward by the air pipe."

"Then, for the first time, I realized the full significance of the situation. My air supply was stopped, communication with the upper world cut off, and I, Jack Ballantine, in all the vigor of young manhood, chained to my death at the bottom of Torres strait."

"No wonder I reeled and fell. "But the unquenchable instinct for life roused me. Once more I tried to reach the life line, with only the terrible tantalization of barely touching it with the tips of my fingers."

Between Life and Death.

"And now a sudden sense of suffocation warned me that my struggle was limited to seconds."

"In a flash of memory I recalled the tale of one like disaster, where the diver cut his jar tube, with a dash freed his life line and was drawn up half dead into the boat. But I had no knife; in that sudden backward fall I had lost hold of it. I now looked about wildly, but it was nowhere visible."

"Then as I lifted my eyes in a last despairing search for succor, I beheld, resting in the branching coral before me—and to this day I marvel at the miracle of it—an iron bar, pointed at one end, a veritable crowbar."

"All these events came swifter than the telling. In an instant I was prying at the jaws of the giant clam, with the leveredge of the bar and the strength of desperation. For a suffocating moment the struggle was unavailing, then one rim split away, and the pipe was free."

"I turned toward the life line, staggered, and fell insensible!"

"I suppose the weight of my falling body gave the line the one jerk which was the signal to the tender to 'pull up.' Anyway the tender got the signal, and the next I knew I was lying on the deck of the lugger, the old Nantucketer on his knees at my side, and all the scared crew standing about."

"That was my last, as well as first, descent as a diver."

"Truly a most extraordinary tale, as well as a terrible experience," I exclaimed, as Ballantine ended his story, and the waiter brought on the dessert. "That crowbar for instance, is a strain on an everyday business man's credulity," and I looked past my friend's face to the bronze face of Franklin across the street."

"And yet it is only another instance of truth stranger than fiction," asserted Ballantine. "Why the first time the old Nantucketer I have mentioned went down, on recovering from the daze of sudden descent, he saw in a crotch of the coral before him a bottle of Bass's pale ale, and if a bottle of beer, why not a crowbar?"

"I was not equal to this conundrum, so I asked as to the after effects of his adventure."

"Well, of course it was a shock; of course, like every one after a first descent, I bled

at the nostrils, ears and mouth, and for a week coughed up blood from the bursting of minute blood vessels in the lungs. Before we got back to Cooktown, however, I was Jack Ballantine again. And yet," he added, as he scratched a match and set fire to a cube of sugar before dropping it into his cafe noir, "with all the courage of distance, I believe I would rather encounter today a dozen Little Necks than one tridacna gigas."

Charles Stuart Pratt.

THE CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

"No day without a deed to crown it," is the motto of more than forty thousand little children, both boys and girls. They all belong to "The Ministering Children's League" and every day they try to do at least one kind deed—to minister to those who are in need."

"To promote kindness, unselfishness and the habit of usefulness among children, and to create in their minds an earnest desire to help the needy and suffering" is one object of the Ministering Children's League.

The association has just celebrated its tenth birthday, having been established January, 1885, by the Countess of Meath, an English lady, at her home 33 Lancaster gate, London.

Some fifty children met together that stormy winter's day and were enrolled as members of the Ministering Children's League. Now there are branches not only in England, the land of its birth, but in the United States, Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, with a branch also lately established in Jerusalem as well as in New Zealand and Tasmania.

A chapel for the Indians in Dakota has been built by the members of the Ministering Children's League in the United States, while in England the league has founded any number of homes for destitute children, and it also supports nearly fifty cots in different hospitals for children.

It is not, however, great deeds to which members aspire. To be kind, loving and helpful to those at home is quite as important as building churches or educating heathen.

"We must do in a small way whatever we can," said the countess of Meath to the children the day the league was founded. "I say 'in a small way,' because we must not expect to be always doing great things; all of you have ten fingers to work with and a warm heart to love with. Don't dream that you cannot be of use, that you cannot all be ministering children."

This was in 1885. During that year five other branches of the Ministering Children's League were started and now, as was said at the first, there are over forty thousand members and branches in every part of the globe. Each has its own particular work. For instance, the children of the league in Charleston, S. C., raise \$25 each year for the support of a little orphan in Japan.

His name is Sadawo Kamiyama, he is a Christian and his little friends in Charleston hope that when he is old enough he will study for the ministry. The small sum of \$25 in gold is now sufficient for his support for one year. Not long ago Sadawo wrote a letter in Japanese to the Ministering Children's League and sent his photograph with it. It was an interesting little letter which reads, when translated, as follows:

"Far Honorable Friends—Are you honorably well? By the mercy of God I am always quite well. I am now eight years old. I am living now with my grandmother and aunt."

Sadawo Kamiyama."

The badge which is worn by each member of the league is a silver maltese cross, engraved with the letters "M. C. L." Membership cards are also given.

How to start a branch?

When it is desired to establish a branch of the Ministering Children's League in any town or village, the first step is to obtain the consent and, if possible, the cooperation of the clergy. Then write to the central secretary for this country, Mrs. Benedict, 54 Lefferts place, Brooklyn, who will supply papers and cards of membership.

A meeting of parents, Sunday school teachers and the children should be held and the object of the league fully explained. A branch secretary must be elected, whose duty it will be to keep a list of the names of all who join, to send out notices of meetings, to receive the work done by the children, and also any money which may be collected for charitable purposes.

What can the boys do?

This is the question which has often been asked. A few suggestions regarding the things which any boy can do to help those who are less fortunate than themselves may not be amiss. A lady who has had much experience as one of the secretaries of the Ministering Children's League has made out a list, which, however, does not profess to be a complete one.

1. Scrapbooks, made as durable as possible.

2. Scrapbooks filled with newspaper clippings are always found acceptable in hospitals. Short poems, amusing stories, conundrums, puzzles and paragraphs of general interest should be chosen.

3. Magazines and illustrated papers can be collected and covered with thick brown paper to preserve them. Being lighter to hold than bound books they are most useful for sick people.

4. Old toys can be mended and made to look as much like new as possible.

5. Small pictures of soldiers, animals, etc., can be mounted on thick paper, then cut out and made to stand on pieces of cork.

6. Boys can gather flowers or raise plants for the sick shut up in hospitals. They can do errands, distribute magazines, read aloud to blind, aged or sick persons; in fact, there are just as many things for a boy to do as for a girl and if he is in dead earnest he can find or make ways that no day may be without a deed to crown it.

LEXINGTON.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Boys' High School.

During the last few weeks there has occurred many things of interest at the Boys' High school. Arrangements are under way for the final and graduating exercises which will occur now shortly.

On Friday 19th, the A. L. and D. will celebrate its twenty-second anniversary. Mr. L. L. Knight and Mr. James F. O'Neill will make addresses. There is a possibility of having a debate on this occasion. Mr. J. G. Oglesby is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The Athletic Association, which was organized about two months ago, has disbanded. Those who have not received their money can get it by application to the secretary.

The president of the senior class, Mr. John Chapman, has appointed the following committee for the graduating exercises: Finance, J. Glenn, O. E. Dooly and James R. Randann; decoration, W. C. Barnwell, Hall, Cothran and Jackson.

"Resolved, That the United States should declare war against Spain," was the question for debate last Friday. Affirmative leader, W. C. Barnwell; negative leader, O. E. Dooly. The president gave his decision to the affirmative.

Mr. Ottley was the critic. In his criticism he said that a certain senior's debate sounded as if it were an old debate. This is not just, as the subject is a live one and has never been debated in the Boys' High school before. He also said the debate reminded him of a crab. The professor is right—the senior "took hold of the question."

Professor Slaton has made the selection of books for the library. There are about one hundred and fifty new books. A partial list is given for the reference of those desiring books:

Fairy Land Science, Last of Barons, Vicar of Wakefield, Nineteenth Century, Goldsmith's Plays, Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs, Marooner's Island, Boys' King Arthur, Monte Cristo, Chicot, Forty-five Guardsmen, Sailors' Life, American Life, Blue Jackets 1876, Blue Jackets 1881, Handy Andy, David Copperfield, Among the Camps, On the Plantation, Carlyle's Heroes, General Lee, Earl of Beaconsfield, Ethan Allan, Exploration in Ice Zones, Odyssey and Iliad, Camp's College Sports, Thomas Jefferson, Words and Their Uses, Spanish Armada, Uncle Remus, Peter Simple, Our Country, Midshipmen Easy.

This list is only a small part of the books published. They were selected with great care and Professor Slaton deserves much praise for his excellent selections.

Mr. John T. Glenn will give a reception to the senior class on June 5th. More extended notice will be given when arrangements are completed.

Walter C. Barnwell.

Boulevard School.

One of the brightest little girls in the Boulevard school is Miss Adelaide Nelson. Her school life began last September, and she is one of the youngest pupils in the first grade, being only six years old. She has led the girls' honor roll every month



since she started to school and has received the highest average in the class for two months. One of these, 98.7, is the highest average attained by any pupil in the class during the school year. For a little beginner, she writes a beautiful hand, and her mark for writing this month is 98. Her teacher is Miss Bessie Askew, Adelaide is the daughter of Mr. L. B. Nelson, and her father is proud of the record of his little girl. If she continues to advance in her studies as she has already begun, her record will be one of the best that has ever been made by any pupil in the public schools of this city.

The Rainbow Society of the sixth grade met Friday, March 29th, Emelize Wood presiding. The secretary, Jessie McWilliams, read her report, after which the following programme was given:

Reading, Vance Dobbs; recitation, Gertrude Jones; reading, Jessie McWilliams, song, by the class; reading, Amelia May Hilley; composition, Leona Dean; recitation, Kathleen Askew; critic's report, Tom Seidel; reading of class paper, by the editor, Joe Arnold.

The roll of honor of the sixth grade for March is as follows: Emelize Wood, 98.6; T. H. McBride, 98.4; Susie Davis, 98.3; Amelia May Hilley, 97.9; Tom Seidel, 97.7; Medora Askew, 97.6; Sadie Northington, 97.4; Kathleen Askew, 96.7; Eli Mewborn, 95.9; John Seidel, 95.8; Joe Arnold, 95.7; Annie Belle Tappan, 95.7.

The honor pupils of the fifth grade are Willie Belle Campbell, 98.6; Etelle Dickert, 98.6; Ida Miller, 98.8; Everette Stevens, 98.6; May Kendrick, 98.4; Maggie Holmes, 98.1; Annie May Hardin, 95.9; Alfred Wilson, 95.7; Marion Howe, 95.4; Bascombe Fincher, 95.2; Luna Brooks, 95.1.

Fair Street School.

Yesterday we had our regular visit from Professor Davis. All the classes had good marks in music, several reaching as high as 99.7.

Last week the eighth grade made 100 in attendance, it being the second time in the month they have made that average.

We have recently had a visit from Superintendent Slaton, who spent quite a while at our school visiting the different grades.

The popular game now is baseball. At recess the balls can be seen flying in all di-

rections, and some of the boys are expert pitchers and catchers.

Our society is to be called the "Clover Leaf," and in connection with it, we are to have a paper to be called The Clipper. The editors are Alex Everett and Dumont Patterson.

The following is a picture of Master John Manson Collier, son of Mr. J. F.



Collier. He is nine years old and is in the second grade of Fair street school. He is a bright young man and his name is frequently on the honor roll.

One of the bright young ladies in Fair street school is Miss Pearl Allie Darnell. She has made the high average of 100 in



department, attendance and arithmetic since the first of September. She is always on the roll of honor.

Honor Roll for March—Eighth grade, Roma Barfield, 95.8; seventh grade, Mary Chapman, 98.5; sixth grade, Pearl Asbury, 98.8; fifth grade, Nellie McDonald, 98.9; fourth grade, Kittie Westbrook, 99; third grade, Fanny Belle Vernoy, 97.1; second grade, Romie Harris, 97.2; first grade, Pearl Darnell, 98.

Ivy Street School.

The photographer visited our school and took the pictures of each grade.

There was a spelling match between the seventh and eighth grades Friday. At the end of the match, which lasted one hour, the eighth grade had thirteen standing, and the seventh had five.

Baseball is the chief talk among the boys at recess. Several teams have been organized in the school. Among these are the Northside Crescents and the Auburn Arrows.

Arch Avary.

Crew Street School.

At the next meeting of the eighth grade literary society the following programme will be carried out:

Essay on June, Frances Mal Durand; recitation, Lillian Mayfield; recitation, Leona Clarkson; piano solo, Nellie Beattie; recitation, Lizzie M. Eley; recitation, Ethel Beane; piano solo, Mary Murphy; recitation, Albert Cox; recitation, Sidney Stallings; piano solo, Eula Cully; recitation, Ethel Massengale; composition, Ethel Lieberman; recitation, Louis Montag; composition, Katy Lewis; debate, "Resolved, That the girls of the present age are more intelligent than boys," affirmative, Sam Ogletree, Sidney Rich, Miller Gowen; negative, Nellie Barksdale, Minnie Lee Allen, Susie Thornton.

This is the picture of Mr. Alphonse Hurtel, the eldest son of Mr. G. N. Hurtel.

He is the first honor pupil of the second



grade. He is quite a smart little fellow and is a great favorite with his teacher and playmates.

The sixth grade society will meet next Friday, and visitors will be well entertained.

The fifth had the highest average in attendance last week, it being 99.2

Marietta Street School.

Our club met Friday, but our debate was postponed until next Friday.

The honor pupils for March are: Seventh grade, Clyde Jeffries; sixth, Hattie Gottlieb; fifth, Catherine Reed; fourth, Herbert Mack; third, Josephine Ruger; second, Carrie Glorie; first, Sallie Creighton.

The recitations Monday were very good.

Misses Vivian Hadley, Bessie Hull, Elsie Evans and May Kate Dozier made very nice recitations. Miss Kate Brewer sang a very pretty little song.

Atlanta Night School.

The Atlanta Night School Literary and Debating Society met last Friday night, March 29th, at 8 o'clock at the night school. The subject for debate was, "Resolved, That the negro should be colonized." The affirmative side was upheld by Messrs. O. Boyle and William Fauss; the negative side by Messrs. E. Barrer and W. Reeves. After a long but interesting debate the president decided in favor of the affirmative.

One of the most interesting exercises that we have in our society is the "Lessons in Geography."

Our programme committee appoints two boys every Friday night to select some state in the United States, or some country, and make a short talk on it. Messrs. B. Robinson and A. Boyle were appointed for last Friday night. B. Robinson selected Texas for his state and did well. A. Boyle selected Kentucky for his and made a good speech. The roll of honor for the fifth grade is as follows:

Paul Speer 97, Manuel Arlas 96, Tolbert Strickland 95.

The teachers of the night school are: Professor W. A. Bass, Miss Mary Johnson and Mrs. F. A. Conyers. Under this able management I think we will all be greatly benefited.

The board of education did a wise thing when they provided for this school and I am sure that all the boys appreciate it. The programme for next Friday night is as follows: "Has gunpowder been beneficial to mankind?" Affirmative, Walter Reeves and A. Stahl; negative, William Stunkel and Mr. McDonald; reading, Harry Reeves, John Brown; "lesson in geography," E. Sewell, William Wilson; essays, F. Krepps, J. Jarret.

The school is situated in the Boys' High school building at the back of the Equitable building.

One thing about the boys of the night school is that they have the "grit" to work hard all day and come to school at night. Instead of being out loafing on the streets they are here trying to get an education, and we mean to.

Walter B. Reeves.

Calhoun Street School.

The highest honor pupils in Calhoun street school for the month of March are as follows:

First Grade—E. High, 98.7; J. Algee, 98.6; L. McGovern, 98.4; M. Nutting, 98.4; Willie Lampkin, 98.3.

Second Grade—Janie Powers, 99.4; Theo Bassett, 99.3.

Third Grade—L. M. Dougherty, 99.8; Grace Thorn, 99.1.

Fourth Grade—Ruby Smith, 98.7; E. W. McCalla, 98.4.

Fifth Grade—Robbie Jones, 98.4; Henry Atkinson, 98.

Sixth Grade—Elle Goode, 98.9; Harold Wey, 98.

Seventh Grade—Lucile Cooledge, 98.7; Fort Scott, 97.9; Susan Calhoun, 97.9.

Eighth Grade—Ruth Threacraft, 98.3; Alice Guerard, 98.1.

Master Robert Rosser, of the second grade of Calhoun, is one of the most remarkable little orators in the city. His enunciation is very distinct and for such a little fellow he speaks very large words. His elocutionary powers are wonderful.

At the last meeting of the H. R. Echols Literary Society of the eighth grade of Calhoun, the principal feature was a mock trial. Master Alvin Underwood acted as judge and Mr. Otto Abel and Julian Polak as lawyers represented the state, while Frank Vernoy and John Brownell were attorneys for the defense. The charge was as follows: "The aforesaid W. F. Waters on the 6th day of January cruelly and maliciously attacked Marion Dickey, alias Marion Richardson, inflicting upon him bodily injuries from which he came near dying." Both sides were very ably represented by their respective lawyers and all present enjoyed the exercises.

Two members of the board of education were present and expressed themselves as well pleased with the society. The second and fifth grades were present and a number of visitors were among the large audience. The testimony of the twelve witnesses was keen and resplendent with wit. The case was so close that the jury remained shut up quite a long time. When they did come out the decision was in favor of the defense.

J. Youngblood.

Southern Baptist College.

Major Eugene Gordon, from Alabama, spent an evening at the college last week.

The literary society held its meeting Wednesday afternoon. The new officers, elected at the last meeting, are as follows:

Miss Pearl Duggan, president; Miss Willie Stanton, vice president; Miss May Maddox, corresponding secretary; Miss Lute Gordon, treasurer. Miss Pearl Duggan delivered a beautiful and appropriate address to the society. Instead of the quotations usually given from eminent writers, each member in response to her name gave a strain of music from Chopin, illustrating some thought in his compositions.

Miss Willie Lester read a sketch of his life and works. An interesting programme was rendered. The college paper edited by Misses Ida Mullis, Minnie Jossey and Annie Ellis was of unusual interest.

Colonel and Mrs. Brewster gave a reception at their elegant home on Thursday evening. A larger number of guests was present than at any previous entertainment given in Manchester. The decorations were of hyacinths and ferns and the refreshments were served in an elegant and tasteful manner. The vocal solos by Miss Morgan and Mrs. McCrory, recitation by Mrs. Woodruff and the piano solo by Miss Goodrum were beautifully rendered. The next entertainment will be given by Mrs. Connally.

Lucie Stanton.

Washington Seminary.

The Washingtonian society was called to order Friday, April 5th, by the president, Miss Rebecca Raoul. The programme was as follows: The reading of the minutes by Miss Mackie Paschal, secretary; piano solo, "Cardas," by Miss Alice Langston; debate:

"Resolved, That less than a half hour recess is injurious to the health of school girls." The decision was in favor of the affirmative. The debaters were: Affirmative, Miss Belle Nash; negative, Miss Helen Newsome. The seminary has heretofore had only twenty minutes recess. The programme was shortened on account of the election of new officers, which are as follows: President, Miss Henrietta Collier; vice president, Miss Bessie Chandler; secretary, Miss Mary Wood Hill; critic Miss Belle Nash.

The society then adjourned to meet April 19th.

A. M. H.

Mrs. McGaughey's School.

The following are the honor pupils for March:

Eighth Grade—Annie Kate Bondurant, 96.

Sixth Grade—Henry Mitchell, 95.

Fifth Grade—Carroll McGaughey, 96; Charles Dyer, 96.

Fourth Grade—Arthur Dyer, 96; Nellie Forbes, 95.1-3; Allen W. Cousch, 95.

Third Grade—J. B. Zachry, Jr., 99; Mary Zachry, 96.3-8; Mamie E. McGaughey, 96.9.

Second Grade—Laura Witham, 98.1-3.

First Grade—Roberson Carter, 97; Cherry Emerson, 97.5-7; Berta Zachry, 96.4-7; Luther Rosser, 95.5-7.

J. B. Zachry, Jr., led the roll in the third grade with the high average of 99. He always gets 100 in deportment and always knows his lessons. He is one of the most industrious little boys in our school for his age.

Lillian L. Helfner.

North Side Debating Club.

The North Side Literary and Debating Society met last Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Miss Vivian Stovall. The election of officers was the main feature of the meeting. Rob Stephens was elected president; Russell Mitchell, secretary, and D. H. Dougherty treasurer; Cecil Brown, vice president. Mr. Joe Lewis was elected to membership in the society. He is a fine debater and a prominent member of the Junior Debating Club.

A committee was appointed to select an appropriate pin for the club. The subject for the next meeting is: "Resolved, That negroes should not be educated."

R. C. M.

A Talented Young Artist.

One of the youngest artists in the city is Miss Viola Van Stavorein. She inherits her talent both from her mother and father. Being the only daughter as well as the youngest child, naturally she is her mother's idol.

While Viola is only thirteen years old, she displays wonderful talent, original as well as artistic. She has made a number of puzzle pictures, several of which have



been published by some of the leading magazines.

Her studies are a pleasure to her. Her record at Professor Leak's academy is remarkable.

Viola is an author as well as an artist. She has written a number of stories which are exceedingly good.

Easter Island.

Far away in the Pacific ocean lies a lonely volcanic island, which is called Easter Island from the fact that it was discovered on Easter Day, 1722, by a navigator named Roggeveen, a Dutch admiral. Its real name is Rapa-Nui, and its Polynesian inhabitants are fast dying out. Comparatively few explorers have visited it, and, contrary to the joyous spring name it has, it is a deserted place.

What makes Easter Island of interest are the numbers of curious colossal stone heads and busts, called Moai, which abound there, evidently the work of the natives hundreds of years ago. A few of these are erect, but many have fallen.

The legend says that King Tukulhu settled in Rapa-Nui and cut all the gigantic heads, which removed themselves to their present position on the island.

When he became old, he did not die, but was turned into a butterfly, which is called in that country by his name.

Tukulhu used to search for eggs in the nests of the sea birds, and when he lost his human form the chief, who wished to succeed him, agreed to search for a certain number of eggs, and the first to collect them was appointed king. It seems singular that eggs without any especial significance should have been so important on Easter Island.

Junior Debating Club.

At the last meeting of the Junior Debating Club the subject for debate was: "Resolved, That travel is detrimental to boys." The affirmative was represented by J. Youngblood and Ed Klein, while Frank Abel and John Brownell argued for the negative. The critic's report was very favorable of Mr. Youngblood's debate and Mr. Abel and Mr. Brownell both had splendid arguments. The decision was rendered in favor of the affirmative.

J. Youngblood.

The Inner Vision.

I think true love is never blind; But rather gives an added light; And inner vision quick to find The beauties hid from common sight.

No soul can ever truly see Another highest, noblest part, Save through the sweet philosophy And loving wisdom of the heart.

—PHOEBE CARY.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Leads a Storming Party and Captures Toulon.—Raised to General of Brigade.—By John Clark Ridpath.

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VII—EMERGENCE.

For Napoleon, Toulon was the open gate to greatness. His "destiny," for which he sought so diligently, came to him unawares among the guns of the battery there. The guns were trained first on Fort L'Eguillette, and then on the British ships of Admiral Hood. Our ships, including the good ship Orient, in which, after four years and seven months, we shall embark for Egypt, are pent up in a nook of the harbor. Over the town, through October and November, floats the banner of St. George. The lily flag of the Bourbons has given place, not to the new tricolor of the revolution, but to the former ensign of a hated foe; under that are rallied the royalists of Toulon. It is to be noted that the first and the last of Napoleon's guns are directed against the flag of England. From Toulon to Waterloo! There lies the space of twenty-one years and six months—filled with the wreck and transformation of the world!

Here, on the beautiful Mediterranean shore, the great act begins. A division of the French national army has been sent to retake the traitorous town. The coun-

ditional representatives see who it is that has done this. Only three days afterwards Napoleon is nominated general of brigade. He is now twenty-four years and four months old. His appointment is approved, after a little delay, and on the 16th of February, 1794, he receives his commission.

Similar scenes were witnessed in many places. Marseilles had a like insurrection and overthrow. Lyons was held by the royalists until, under the assaults of the revolutionary forces the powder magazines—four of them together—were set on fire and hurled skyward with 117 houses, all settling back in hideous ruin and combustion. The hospital was demolished by the infuriated assailants, and the town virtually destroyed. So also Montpellier and Bourdeaux and Nantes and Caen. Everywhere royalism was stamped into the earth—exterminated. Throughout the valley of the Rhone, along the eastern frontier, and in the coast towns of the Mediterranean noise of furious bombardment was heard, and columns of significant smoke were seen rising here and there. The revolution was triumphant, and thousands of stone masons were set to work demolishing the walls of rebellious cities. Not an inch of French soil in all those borders remained to the adherents of the ancient order and their foreign allies.

After Toulon, the name of Bonaparte was heard in Paris. The younger Robespierre informed the convention that he was "of transcendent merit." The report of Dugommier said: "Among those who distinguished themselves most and who most aided me to rally the troops and push them forward are citizens Buona Parte (do you not know how to spell him yet, general?) commanding the artillery; also Arena and Cervoni, adjutants general." The success of the chef de bataille in the siege and capture, and the favorable reports of it produced a sensation in the national convention, but the impression on that body and on the public was, as yet, only transient. At this epoch, when all quarters of France were shaken with commotions and local revolutions, the brilliant capture of a single fort and town on the Mediterranean was not enough to create a permanent military fame. The convention contented itself with making General Bonaparte "inspector" of the coast country between the Rhone and the Var. His duty was to maintain order in that region and to complete the revolution. The appointment was made on the 26th of December, only a few days after the fall of Toulon. The duty imposed made it necessary for him to traverse the district extending from Marseilles to Cannes—a maritime region which had been mortally infected with royalism.

By the close of the year, however, the old spirit was virtually extinguished in southeastern France, and Napoleon found little to satisfy his restless spirit. His tours of inspection and duties connected therewith occupied his time until February of 1794, when he was recalled to Paris. That city was now a seething cauldron. The reign of terror was at its acme. That period, unparalleled in human annals, extended from March of 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal was organized, to July 28th of the following year, when Robespierre and his colleagues were sent to the guillotine. Strange that in the midst of all the horror rising on horrors accumulated, in the French capital there was still an outstretched arm of strength bearing a sword of sharpness for foreign nations! The military organization was completed as follows:

The Army of the North was created and put under command of Generals Jourdan, Leclerc, Vandamme, Brune and Mortier. The Army of the Rhine was commanded by Generals Pichegru, Scherrer and Bernier. The Army of the West was organized with Marceau and Eleber as commanders. The Army of Italy was commanded by Duerlon and Massena, and to this General Bonaparte was assigned as chief of the artillery and assistant in the preparation of plans for the campaign. He was thus occupied in Paris at the time when it became the saying, La guillotine va toujours—the guillotine goes always!

It was the duty of the Army of Italy to occupy that country as a vantage ground against the coalitions that were forming beyond the Rhine. The Italian towns and states were wavering according to race prejudice and interest between affiliation with the French republic and the "protection" of Germany. By the sickness of Dumerbion, General Massena came to the chief command of this division of the French national forces. A campaign was undertaken in July of 1794, but the general of artillery did not, for the present, leave Paris. He was soon dispatched, however, as an agent under orders of the convention to Genoa. He was to protest to the Genoese authorities against the permission which seemed to be extended to the coalition to occupy the neutral territory. It was a delicate business, for the other officers did not understand the true nature of the instructions, and the delegates Salicetti and Albitte were themselves ignorant of what was really intended.

The result was that Bonaparte was first misunderstood and then distrusted in his negotiations with the Genoese government. He was openly directed to protest against the occupation of the territory of Genoa by the enemies of France, but secretly he was authorized to examine the fortresses of the city and make notes on the general topography of that region. While engaged in this work he was suddenly suspended from office, put under arrest and declared to be suspected. For the nonce the sword of Damocles was hung above him by a single thread.

Just at this juncture, however, ere Napoleon could be hauled before the revolutionary tribunal, that body itself was blown into death blackness by a counter revolution. Robespierre and his bloody clique were seized, after a day or two of horrid broil in the city, and were sent maimed, dazed, jaw-broken, bone-broken, headlong to the guillotine. It that case, the other saying of the hour, namely, "the guillotine

goes not badly," was graciously verified! The destruction of the tribunal had a paradoxical effect on the interest of Napoleon. It was from that body that his secret instructions had emanated. Therefore, his friends were dead; also, his witnesses. But their plunge into oblivion left behind a lurid trail that scorched him. It was now said that Augustin Robespierre had been too much the friend of General Bonaparte. Like Caesar in the matter of his intrigue with Catiline, the hero of Toulon was seriously compromised with the members of the Terror. Left to his own resources, however, he wrote a powerful and audacious protest to the Representatives Albitte and Salicetti, convinced them of his innocence, won them over to his cause, obtained from them a report of exculpation and after thirteen days of mortal peril was set at liberty. On his return to Paris, in August of 1794, his defense was accepted by the ministry of war, and he was offered the command of a brigade of infantry in the Army of the West, with orders to operate against the royalists of La Vendee. He refused to accept either the field of operations or the infantry form of service, and for this the committee of public safety—intolerant of all refusals—struck his name from the list of general officers and he was once more turned adrift in Paris.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

OUR JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Can't some of the boy correspondents tell some good fish stories? We don't mean fish stories in the ordinary sense of the term, but true fish stories. This is the great fishing time of the year, and all through the country the beauties of the streams are being lured by the wary boy angler. Write something about your success. Tell how you set out your "trout-lines," and about any particular device that you find useful in fishing. This will interest all the boys and will give you a good subject.

Don't forget to make all your letters short—not over two hundred words at the outside—so as to give other boys and girls a chance. Long letters may be very interesting, and they sometimes are, but they crowd out the other correspondents.

We want to make this department instructive as well as interesting, and hope that we will continue to receive such good letters as have been coming in. This corner is devoted exclusively to the children, and we know that they can make it very interesting.

Write plainly and on one side of the paper only.

John C. Smith, Gainesville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I thought I would write to you, as I had never written before. I live in the northern part of Gainesville. We have a large house and a large lot. I go to the Gainesville public school; I will be very glad when vacation comes, and I guess all the boys will.

I am going to get me a dog soon; I have a pet rooster, his name is Jack.

Ella West, Rome, Ga.—Dear Junior: I will try to answer a few questions I saw in the Junior: Question 1st. Frank Spealy's: "Why is a stick of candy like a race horse?"

2d. Mike Pearce's: "What man lived longer and yet died before his father?"

3d. Marie Louise Puckett's: "Who was Poor Richard?"

4th. J. Howard Davis's: "How much did the United States pay for Alaska?"

Answers, 1st. The more you lick it the faster it goes.

2d. Methuselah.

3d. Benjamin Franklin.

4th. \$7,000,000.

Daisie Madden, Madden, S. C.—Dear Junior: This is my first letter to the Junior. I have not seen a letter from South Carolina, so I thought I would write.

I am a girl fourteen years of age; my mother keeps a boarding house; she has five boarders; she is postmistress. There are two cotton gins at Madden.

I go to school at Laurens; am in the ninth grade. My father is school commissioner of Laurens county.

Minnie Thompson, Lynden, Wash.—Dear Junior: Would you let a little girl of six years old, join your happy band?

I go to the public school about a mile from here. I like to go very well; I have three sisters to go with me. There are about thirty scholars in my room. I have a beautiful teacher, her name is Miss Miller; I like her very well.

I have one sweet little sister at home; she wants to come to school but she is too small.

Weyman Jones, LaGrange, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been reading your paper; will you allow me, a lad of thirteen, to write what I did last Monday.

The first day was Sunday, but I ran away on Monday. I and my brother ran over to our neighbors, and his son went with us. We had six raw eggs; we cooked and ate them at 10 o'clock, but it did not last us all day. We went to an old gin house and played for awhile, and went to a river and got canes and made walking canes of them, but were so hungry that we did not know what to do, so we went to a colored man's house and he gave us some dinner. Guess how far we were from home; we were seven miles, and it seemed like fifty before I got home.

Charlie Jones, LaGrange, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been reading the letters in the Junior, and thought I would write one, and I hope you will print it in next week's paper.

I am going to school; I study reading, spelling, geography and arithmetic; I like geography, but I like arithmetic the best. I am going to school to my sister; she is a good teacher.

Rosie Jeffrey, Adairsville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little orphan girl, and I want to help build a place for poor little sick and orphan children. I send 10 cents for the Grady hospital.

Ada Barnes, Fearn Springs, Miss.—Dear Junior: I go to school near Fearn Springs. My teacher's name is Miss Geneva Kirk; I think so much of her. I have two brothers and two sisters younger than I am.

I will ask a question: Who walked eight miles to borrow an English grammar?

I am very much interested in The Constitution, Junior. I send 10 cents to the Grady hospital.

Grady, Tenn.—Dear Junior: When I remember that seven lovely springtimes have come and gone since Aunt Susie gave me a little space in this department, I feel quite amazed at my audacity because—O, Juniors, don't tell Aunt Susie—but then you see, I am exactly seven years older than I was then.

I am sure we were all glad to hear from "Earnest Willie" again. I have his book; he must have been inspired when he wrote it. The poem he has dedicated to "Our Southern Nightingale," was especially interesting to me, because I once had the good fortune of knowing this "Nightingale." There was once a time when we were both stu-

dents in the same college, and she was one of my dearest friends.

I am a little Tennessee girl; my home is not many miles from the beautiful little city of Grady, which is situated on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and was named in honor of our own Henry W. Grady.

The only pets I have are my cats. Two of them "shuffled off this mortal coil" not long since, and mamma just made me give away five (it almost broke my heart), so I have only six now. Their names are: Hen-pen, Gabriel, Lazarus, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

My friends tell me they are very much afraid I will become one more member of that species of humanity who are noted for their special love of the feline tribe and its concomitant characteristics. Well, I don't object!

I wonder if any of the cousins who used to write to me will recognize me? If you do, write to me again.

Cyrena W. Wilkes, Magnesia Springs Hotel, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am ten years old and am going to the Southern Baptist College in Manchester, and my home is in Lafayette, Texas.

Don't you think I am a little girl to be a thousand miles away from my papa and mamma? Fortunately I am with my uncle and aunt, who take good care of me.

The Junior is such a nice little paper, and I am so much interested in it.

I will close by asking you what part of three is the third of two?

Answer to riddle of Ethel Johnston and Lillian Carter is "Ohio river."

Ellen Yonge, Toyah, Texas.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl seven years old and live in Texas away across the staked plain with my grandmother. My Uncle Charley takes The Constitution, and of course I enjoy every letter on The Junior page. I send you 25 cents and hope you will soon receive the \$100 you need for the orphan's ward.

Mary Williams, West Point, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eight years old; I go to school at the West Point public school.

I live with my aunt and uncle, and have two little boy cousins.

I will answer May Blossom's question:

It is 11 Kings, chapter xix, and Isaiah, chapter xxxvii, that are alike.

Bessie Duke, Baxter, Ark.—Papa is a new subscriber to your paper, and we are anxious to add our mite to the Grady hospital. I have not seen any letters from Arkansas.

I am nine years old and go to school when it is not too cold. I have read two books all by myself since Christmas, "Black Beauty," by Annie Sewell, and "Little Saint Elizabeth," by Mrs. Burwell.

I have learned to embroider, and am making a table center piece for a wedding present.

I have a pretty bay mare, and go all over the plantation with grandpa. My oldest brother and sister also have horses and can ride; they are five and seven years old.

My brothers, Ned and Francis, and sisters Marguerite and Katherine, mamma and I, each send 10 cents to the Grady hospital fund, and hope it will meet with great success.

"Bashful Bill," Elgin, Ark.—Some of the Juniors have asked for more opinions on the "Love or Money?" subject.

By some the opinion of a boy as bashful as I am may not be counted much. But however, I will by asking permission, give you my opinion.

After studying over it for sometime, and carefully considering both sides, I must say that I had rather be peniless and have plenty of true and loving friends than be a millionaire and not have the controlling spirit of the world; what boots it that one has wealth and possessions without love? They may bring about one shroud of greedy and expectant heirs, but they cannot purchase a loving heart.

Gold can do much, but all the wealth of a millionaire cannot purchase the comforts and consolations of love. Gold might emblazon the costly escutcheon, but it could not purchase tears to wet the velvet of the coffin.

Amethyst Vane, of course we would like for you to write again if you will not write such long letters any more.

Benny Perry, Canton, Ga.—Dear Junior: Since The Junior first began coming with The Constitution to my father, I have enjoyed reading it very much. The correspondence is all interesting, and "Little Mr. Thumbelinger" is very enjoyable.

I am a school boy, but assist my father in the postoffice on Saturdays. I like to go to school; my favorite studies are history and geography.

I notice in the last issue of the Junior Marie Louise Puckett asks who was "Poor Richard," and what battle was preceded by prayer.

To the first I answer "Benjamin Franklin," the printer, patriot and philosopher; and the second, "Bunker Hill."

I send herewith 5 cents for the Grady hospital; regret I have not more to send now.

Lewis J. Canble, Yadkinville, N. C.—Dear Junior: This is my first attempt to write to The Junior. My home is situated among the picturesque mountains of North Carolina. Our soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Yadkinville is the county site of Yadkin county, with about six hundred inhabitants. It contains a flourishing school with about two hundred students, in which I am classed with the roll.

I wish some of the consins were here to boat ride with me; we go to the river and have a regular picnic.

"Mimic," Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Junior: I come to the bell and ring for admittance. I would be very glad indeed if you would bid me enter and become one of the consins.

Although nearly grown in years, I am very glad to receive your paper. Every Sunday morning we rise bright and early in order that we may read you, and sometimes mother has a hard time getting us to breakfast.

I wonder how many of the consins study French and Latin? Well, it is not very easy, but it is very interesting.

Now as I have rung, will it be opened to me?

Della May Harwell, Lightfoot, Ga.—Dear Junior: I was so sorry to hear of Edna Brower's death. My sister was collecting stamps for her when she read of her death in The Constitution. I collected a good many stamps for her year before last.

I live about four miles from the Oconee river, and enjoy fishing in the lakes of the swamp. I go to school every day to my sister, and two miles to walk.

I have a question to ask the readers:

What woman prepared a meal for three angels?

I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

F. W. P., Magnolia, La.—Dear Junior: I am a boy fourteen years old and live in fourteen miles of Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana.

My father takes The Constitution, and I like to read it very well, especially the Junior letters.

This is my first attempt to write, and hope it will escape the waste basket.

I have a pet pony; he is all the pet I have, and he jumps out and leaves me so that I think pets are all a nuisance.

Where and when did the first newspaper advertisement appear?

What great Indian Chief's name is spelled with five letters?

Lee Girardeau, Clarkston, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been reading with interest The Constitution Junior, for some time, and have always enjoyed its contents. I would like very much to become a member of your circle.

I live at Clarkston, Ga., ten miles east of Atlanta. I will answer Howard Davis's question:

Alaska was purchased by the United States in 1868, from Russia, at the cost of \$7,200,000.

I will also ask one question:

Where, when, and by whom, was the battle of Salamis fought?

I enclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital.



NAPOLÉON BY DELAROCHE.

manders are General Doppet, who from being a doctor has taken to this fighting form of patriotism, and General Dugommier, an officer who, fourteen years ago, was with Lafayette in our American army of independence. Others of military experience hold subordinate commands; and here also are several representatives from the national convention.

The latter, under orders of that body, are darting hither and yon like arrows to sting whoever shall be unfaithful to the revolution. Some fly to the field of Valmy, where, in the wood of Argonne, they dart about with eyes sharper than swords. Others are on the track of Dumouriez, toward Belgium and the Netherlands, where he struggles to drive back the Germans; and does it. Others are with Custine's army, and still others here at Toulon, watching everything, and making fatal report of any blunder. Hither have come Barras himself, and Freron, and Salicetti, the Corsican representative in the assembly, and in particular Augustin Robespierre, called the Younger, destined in the day of doom to leap ingloriously from the window of the convention hall, into a horrid cesspool in the alley!

Among these moves the taciturn Captain Bonaparte. On the 15th of October he is promoted to be major and chef-de-bataillon. He is placed at the head of the artillery—his own place, as events will show. Tradition has it that he eats little; sleeps among his gun carriages; laughs not at all (except once, when a young man by his side dodging from a shell is cut in two by it); is sun-tanned to a bronze. He with the rest sees that Toulon is not taken; but unlike the rest he studies the map, and going from place to place, uses his spyglass. He looks many times at Fort L'Eguillette, where the British flag is flying. Toulon is indeed strong. Admiral Hood says that he will beat back this French army and make the place still stronger. He will make it a second Gibraltar—if the unforeseen does not prevent him.

But the unforeseen prevents. For more than two months the siege pounds itself away in vain. Then there is a council of war. The older officers, thoroughly imbued with military "science," suggest this method and that method of taking the town. The national representatives look on. Toulon must be taken, and the convention has sent an impossible plan of doing it. It comes Napoleon's time to speak. "Yonder," says he, "is Fort L'Eguillette. Take that; it is the key to all. Here into that ravine is a line of approach—to a certain point. Let us send thither a storming column, under protection of my guns. I will pound the fort with shells till the point is reached. Out of the hollow shall spring my column. One bound, like the leap of a cat-o'-mountain, and the fort is ours. We will turn the guns on the town, and on Hood's ships. Everything shall be inside out in an hour!"

Here, then, is audacity. Dugommier and Doppet and the rest purse up their mouths and look wise. This is dangerous, but Major Bonaparte may try it! So on the 19th of December, 1793, he tried it; and the thing was done. Fort L'Eguillette was bombarded and carried by storm. The royalists fled to the British ships, and Hood took wing by sea. Toulon was not made into "another English Gibraltar." The revolution has Toulon and will keep it forever. The na-

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE
YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers
of the Daily Constitution.All Letters and Communications Intended
for this Issue Must be Addressed to The
Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., April 7, 1895.

Junior League Prizes.

As was announced last week, a Junior baseball league has been organized, consisting of twelve clubs—six for older and six for younger boys. The Junior has offered two silk pennants to the best club in each of the two divisions of the league. A regular schedule of games will be played, and the winners will hold the pennant for one year, when they will have to contest for it again. The club which wins the pennant two years in succession will be entitled to hold it.

In addition to the pennants The Junior offers six gold medals—three to each division of the league—for the following exhibitions of good ball playing: A gold medal, engraved with the name of the player, to the pitcher in each league who makes the best record; to the catcher in each league who makes the best record, and to the player in each league who scores the most runs during the season.

These medals will be gold, and will have the names of the players who win them engraved on them, with the record made in each instance. They will be decided by the record of the games as published each week. A regular Junior league department in The Constitution, Jr., will give the news of the games each week, and from time to time we will publish the pictures of the captains of the teams and of the players who distinguish themselves by any star play or by general all round work. These prizes will be awarded at the end of the schedule as arranged.

The Junior League Pennants.

The Junior league pennants will be made of blue silk, in triangular form, with gold fringe. They will be mounted on handsome staffs, and on both in gold letters will be stamped "Junior League Pennant." These pennants will be very handsome, and will be well worth winning by any baseball club.

All communications relative to The Junior league should be addressed to "Junior League Department."

A Magic Name Table.

By use of the table given below you can ascertain the name of any person or place, providing the rules below the lettered diagram are strictly observed:

A.....B.....D.....H.....P	
C.....E.....I.....Q.....R	
F.....G.....J.....S.....T	
K.....L.....M.....U.....V	
N.....O.....P.....Q.....R	
S.....T.....U.....V.....W	
X.....Y.....Z.....A.....B	
C.....E.....I.....Q.....R	
F.....G.....J.....S.....T	
K.....L.....M.....U.....V	
N.....O.....P.....Q.....R	
S.....T.....U.....V.....W	
X.....Y.....Z.....A.....B	
C.....E.....I.....Q.....R	
F.....G.....J.....S.....T	
K.....L.....M.....U.....V	
N.....O.....P.....Q.....R	
S.....T.....U.....V.....W	
X.....Y.....Z.....A.....B	

Have the person, whose name you wish to know, inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of the name is contained. If it is found in but one column, it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column, it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of the columns in which it is to be found, the sum being the number of the letter sought.

By taking one letter at a time, in the way outlined above, the whole word or name may be plainly spelled out.

Take the word Jane, for example. J is found in two columns, beginning with B and H, which are the second and eighth letters down the alphabet; their sum is ten, and the tenth letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter, A, appears in but one column—the first—where it stands at the head. N is seen in the column headed B, D and H, which are the second, fourth and eighth letters of the alphabet; added, they give the fourteenth, or N, and so on.

Something About Fishing.

Written for The Junior.

This is the great time to go fishing. All over the country, wherever there is a boy, a canebreak and a pond or river, there fishing is going on. The mud cats and the suckers are having a hard time, but the boys are having fun, and if that is not the reason the fishes were put in the ponds and rivers, we would like to know what they are there for. There is only one good reason why there should be a fish, and that is that a boy may pull him out of the water on a line.

A great many boys spend a great deal of time in rigging up fancy lines, painting corks and selecting fine hooks, and then don't catch anything. It is all very well to buy a jointed fishing pole, if you live in a town where they can be bought, and have more money than you know what to do with, but it is just as well to remember that another boy with a long, stiff cane and a bent pin will be very likely to catch just as many fish as the boy with the fine tackle. It is not the pole or the fine painted cork that catches the fish. It is the boy who knows what he is about.

A full outfit of fishing tackle can be made at little or no cost by a boy who will take a little trouble, and a boy is much more likely to take care of something that he has made than he is to care for a bought affair.

The first thing to do is to get your pole.

It is pretty hard sometimes for a city boy to get a good pole. If there is no canebreak anywhere near, and if you cannot get some countryman to bring you in one, then the best thing to do is to go to the store and buy one. If you are a country boy, or are visiting in the country, this will not be necessary. Get a good sharp knife or hatchet and go to the nearest canebreak. Select a pole of the proper length—about twelve feet is the most convenient—with a thick stock and a tapering end so that it will balance nicely. Cut it off as near the ground as you can, so as to get as big a stock for the grip as possible. Then take it home, and after trimming the joints carefully, tie the big end to a rafter in the barn or to some high point. Take a stout piece of twine and tie it securely about the smaller end, about six inches from the tip, and to the end of the twine attach a heavy weight—a ten-pound dumbbell or a heavy flat iron. This will straighten the pole and when it has thoroughly dried it will be as straight as an arrow and of just the right springiness. If you want to go fishing right away you can very easily cut a green pole and use it until the other one is dried, but always pick your best cane for your future use. This will give you a pole that will last for a long time unless you catch a fish so big that he breaks it and then you will be willing to lose the pole for the sake of the fish.

The Line.

It is best to buy a good line, as they are very cheap, and can be had of better quality than you can make them. If you cannot buy one get a spool of large-sized silk or linen thread and twist it. First tie it to a hook in the wall and then twist it as tight as you can in the same direction that it is twisted already, holding it taut so as to keep it from kinking. Then get some one to grasp it in the center, double the two ends and let it slowly coil itself. When it has coiled as much as it will give it a few additional twists and then wax it slightly so as to hold the twist. Never use colored thread as the dye runs the fiber. If you buy a line get a pure white one. Linen is preferable to silk because it is softer. It is well to oil a line slightly so as to make it waterproof.

The Cork.

Next is the cork. Get a sound, large champagne cork and with a rasp or rough file file it to the shape you desire. An oblong shape is best, though a round cork is a very good one. Then sandpaper it smooth. Bore a hole directly through the center and run a rounded piece of white pine through it, letting it project about an inch above and an inch and a half below. You can then loop your line about it above and below with a kink loop and can easily change the length of the line below the cork to suit the depth of the water. Paint the cork with an oil paint—red above and a light gray below. A split shot will form the weight pinched on the line just hard enough to hold it without bruising the line. It is always well to carry a few of these shot in your pockets.

The Hook.

The best hook is a long thin wire hook with a gut snood already on it. Don't make the mistake of getting too large a hook if you are out after ordinary fish. The smallest hook is as strong as the ordinary line, and it is not the hook that is apt to break first.

Your Bait.

The most popular bait in the south is the angle or red bait worm. Dig them the night before, and put them in a can full of grass. They will spurt about until they are perfectly clean and ready for use. White grubs are good for catfish and the larvae of wasps are good. If you care to tackle a wasp nest. But it is best to do this with a sack over your head, or you may get more wasps than you do bait.

With this ample equipment a young fisherman can have a good day's sport. If possible keep your fish in a basket submerged in the water so that they can get plenty of circulating fresh water and keep alive until you are ready to take them home.

If you are going to fish for a catfish the best way is to let your line drag on the bottom. Take off the cork and throw the line in well-baited. The catfish feeds on the bottom in the mud and when he starts to drag the line away give a short, sharp jerk to hook him and then pull him in at leisure. Don't be too fast about it, for at times a catfish will fight pretty hard. When you get him out look out for his horns or you will have a sore finger.

Never tear a fish's mouth in taking out the hook. Go about it gently. The fish will live longer, look fresher and will not suffer so much.

If a turtle bites your hook just cut off the hook and put on another one. You might just as well do this at first, for you will have to do it anyhow. A turtle never lets anything go until he gets ready and you can't make him do it by pounding him or sticking a knife in his mouth. Let him have the hook and save time.

Don't go fishing with boys who whoop and yell and throw rocks in the water or who want to go in swimming right where you are fishing. If you do you won't catch anything. Isaac Walton, Jr.

Signaling by Heliograph.

The heliograph, or sun flashlight, for signalling purposes is a comparatively recent invention. Signaling by reflected light has been common in many countries for a long period; the American Indian has for years used bits of looking glass for this purpose.

The perfected heliograph is comparatively a recent invention. It is a small adjustable mirror mounted on a tripod and easily portable. When the mirror has been adjusted to reflect the light upon the station to be communicated with a movable screen is set up in front of it and the signaling is done by revealing or obscuring the flash for shorter or longer periods, corresponding with the dots and dashes of the Morse telegraph alphabet.

Signaling with the heliograph has been done successfully over a distance of 125 miles, and it is not uncommon to cover distances of eighty to 100 miles. Fifty-five miles is about the ordinary average. The signal corps used the heliograph very effectively in the campaign against the Apache Indians in Arizona in 1886, and the corps has also attained remarkable results with the heliograph in other more peaceful signaling operations.

JUNIOR BASEBALL NEWS.

Six Gold Medals to Be Given in the Junior League.

These Are Given Besides the Two Pennants.

Besides the two handsome pennants that are to be given as prizes in the Junior League there are to be six gold medals.

One to the pitcher who strikes out the most men during the season. There are to be two medals for this event, one in the first best record, in each division.

Two medals for the catchers who make the best record, in each division. One for the best batting record. This is for both divisions of the league.

A medal for the best base runner in the league, or for the one that makes the largest number of runs during the season.

The captains of the teams are requested to see that a full report of the game is sent to The Junior with the errors, base hits and runs made by each player. In this way a correct account of the standing of each one can be kept.

The medal for the best batting record and the best base runner is for both divisions. The smallest boys have as good, if not better, chance to win these prizes than the larger division. They will hit the ball oftener than the larger boys and will make more runs. So they have a far better chance to win than the larger division, who will play closer games.

We wish to impress upon the boys to see that a full report is sent to The Junior as soon as the game is over.

The Junior League Games.

The present standing of the league:	Average.
First Division.	
South Side Stars.....	1.000
Grant Park Stars.....	1.000
West End Blues.....	1.000
Brisbane Park Stars.....	1.000
West Atlanta Stars.....	1.000
Boulevard Stars.....	1.000
Second Division.	
North Side Crescents.....	1.000
Junior Stars.....	1.000
West End Hornets.....	1.000
Walker Street Stars.....	1.000
Atlanta Juniors.....	1.000
Junior Sluggers.....	1.000

Southside Stars vs. Brisbane Park Stars.

The South Side Stars defeated the Brisbane Parks in a well-played game, the score being 14 to 4.

The game was called at 10 o'clock by Howard Muse, who acted as umpire in a very impartial manner.

The features of the game were the fine playing of Kapan, Gatins, Boynton and Ed Murphy, and the splendid catch by Lee Wooten. The assist by Kapan to Murphy was very pretty, also the one of Boynton to Lafitte.

The batting features were the two-base hit by Wilson and a three-bagger by Kapan. Grant Park Stars vs. West Atlanta Stars.

The game which was to occur between the Grant Parks and the West Atlantas was given to the park team on account of the non-appearance of the West Atlantas. Score, 9 to 0.

Games in Second Division.

The North Side Crescents defeated the Walker Street Stars on the Crescents' grounds at Ponce de Leon.

The Stars tried to place a boy in the box who was over fifteen and the Crescents made a kick.

The Stars put a smaller man in the box, who did remarkably well, striking out two men in the first inning.

The Crescents came to the bat, made three runs and the Stars became demoralized after two or three innings and refused to continue unless they could put their pitcher in the box.

The umpire gave the Crescents the game—score 3 to 0.

Junior Stars vs. Sluggers.

The Sluggers went down before the heavy hitting little Junior Stars, with a score of 27 to 13.

The Sluggers have not had the practice that the Stars have. No doubt this was the cause of their defeat.

The Junior Sluggers won the game with the large score of 23 to 2 against Master Beck's team. The playing of the Sluggers, which is one of the league teams, was remarkable for so short a time of practice. It promises to be a winning team in the league.

Wednesday afternoon the Grant Park Stars defeated the Union Sluggers in a hotly contested game. Each team was out to win and some remarkable plays were made.

The score was 13 to 10, in favor of the Stars.

The Schedule.

In the first division—The South Side Stars vs. West End Blues, at the West End grounds.

Grant Park Stars vs. Boulevard Stars, on the Boulevard's grounds.

Brisbane Park Stars vs. West Atlanta Stars, on West Atlanta's grounds.

In the second division—North Side Crescents vs. Atlanta Juniors, at Grant park.

West End Hornets vs. Junior Stars, on the Star's grounds.

Junior Sluggers vs. North Side Stars, at Peters's park.

Games to be called at 9:30 o'clock, sharp.

Other Games.

An interesting game was played between the second team of the South Side Stars and the Loyd Street Stars a few days ago.

The batteries were: Stars, Dorsey and Rushton; Loyd Street Stars, Theker and Latham.

The Ivy Street Stars, Allen Glover, manager, were defeated by the North Side Stars, Manager Echols, with a score of 16 to 5 in favor of the north side boys.

Batteries—Ivy Street, Glover, Owens, Todd and Woodward; North Sides, Echols and Hemphill.

The South Side Stars defeated the White-

hall street Hornets Friday evening by a score of 17 to 1.

The put out by Tupper was a beautiful play.

The batteries were—Stars, Kapan and Lafitte; Hornets, Smith and Kernodle.

It was a well-played game, and the batting of Gatins, Tupper and Murphy was fine.

Gainesville, Ga., April 5.—There was a very exciting game of baseball yesterday between the Main Street Stars and the Broad Street Stars, in which the Broad Street Stars were beaten in a very hard fought game by both clubs. The features of the game was the batting of Hudson, Murphy and Davis of the Main Street Stars, and Smith and Paris of the Broad Street Stars. The game was hard fought from start to finish, although the score is a little one-sided. Score 43 to 23.

Piedmont Avenue Stars vs. Crescents.

There was a game of ball last Tuesday between the Piedmont Avenue Stars and the Northside Crescents. The Stars could not hold their own with the little Crescents and were defeated by a score of 20 to 5.

The features of the game were the playing of Findlay at first and the pitching of Wilson, who allowed only one hit during the five innings that he pitched.

South Side Stars vs. Grant Park Stars.

On Saturday morning, the 31st, the South Side Stars defeated the Grant Park Stars by the overwhelming score of 36 to 6. The game was a walk over from beginning to end for the South Siders.

In the first inning each side scored two runs. In the second inning, aided by two bases on balls, two errors and a single, the Grant Parks scored three runs, which made the score 5 to 2 in their favor.

But in the third inning the South Side Stars came to the bat and lined out hit after hit, running their score up to nine runs.

The features of the game were the batting of Mauck, the base running of Gatins and the fielding of the whole South Side Star team.

The Heir to a Crown.

How do you suppose it feels to be a young prince—the heir to one of the most powerful thrones in the world?

Such is the position held by the young German crown prince, whose picture is given herewith. He is the son of the present kaiser, who is called the war lord of Europe because with his almost unlimited power and the finest army in the world he can by a word plunge the world into the greatest war in history. When he first became emperor of Germany there were many people who thought that he would stir up a war, merely to prove his power. But these people have very fortunately proven to be wrong in their opinion.

The little boy standing at his father's knee is the crown prince, and should the present emperor die he would be emperor of Germany. He comes of a great race of men. He is the great-great-grandson of Frederick the Great, who was the greatest warrior of his age and about whom you should all read in history. This little fellow may some day be called on to govern one of the greatest nations on earth, and he is being trained by his father for this great responsibility. Like all German lads, he will be educated to be a soldier. Already he wears a uniform and every time he meets his father he has to salute in true soldier style. How would The Junior's boys like that? It is not at all likely that he has near as much fun as other boys, for he has to be on his dignity most of his time, but no doubt when he and his little brothers and sisters are alone they play and romp just like other children, for, after all, princes and princesses are just like other little men and maidens, except those in fairy stories, who are not real children at all.

A Little Michigan Maiden.

Little Miss Dorothy Bennet is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Bennet, of Lansing, Mich., and like many other young people the world over, is devoted to the writings of "Uncle Remus."

A few days ago Mr. Joel Chandler Harris, who has been writing the very interesting "Little Thimblefinger" stories which



have been so entertaining to the little readers of The Junior and who is the author of all of Uncle Remus's wonderful tales for the children, received the accompanying picture from little Miss Dorothy away up in Michigan, asking that in exchange he send her his autograph, with which request he was of course complied.

Little Miss Dorothy looks just like our pretty little southern girls, who would no doubt be glad to see her and welcome her here, and her parents will no doubt bring her when they visit the exposition in Atlanta this fall.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1895.

THE LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets December 31st, 1894	- - -	\$203,638,783.96
Liabilities	- - -	182,109,456.14
Surplus	- - -	22,529,327.82
Paid to Policy Holders in 1894	- - -	21,089,257.08
Total Paid to Policy Holders	- - -	388,440,897.34

R. F. SHEDDEN, Gen. Agent
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



"Good Digestion waits
on Appetite
and
Health on Both!"

The greatest medicine on earth is Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. Why? Because ONE DOSE will correct indigestion within FIVE minutes and a FEW doses will cure the WORST FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.

Undigested food from a disordered stomach makes over-work for the liver; derangement of the bowels follows, and the kidneys are called upon to do extra duty. The urine becomes highly colored, muddy and offensive. Long continued derangements of this kind result in inflammation, soreness, and sometimes diabetes, rheumatism and Bright's disease. Nine-tenths of the common kidney derangements are caused by indigestion, and may be cured by a prompt and judicious use of Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy.

It is pleasant to the taste, and is used by thousands of people as a

Tranquilizing After Dinner Drink.

PRICE, 50c PER BOTTLE.

For sale by all Druggists.

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The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by certificate over the capsule of every Bottle. From the moment of manufacture until this certificate is affixed the whisky never leaves the custody of the Excise Officers. No other Government in the world provides for consumers this independent and absolute guarantee of purity and ripeness. "Canadian Club" whisky is particularly adapted for medicinal use.

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&
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etc etc

Sousa's Peerless Band!



NO TESTIMONY regarding the excellence of a musical organization is so good as that of the demand of the public for its appearance. This demand keeps Sousa's Band constantly and continuously at work, and its success is commensurate with the extent of its season. In spite of the stringency of the times immense crowds have greeted the Band through the entire year of 1894, and the enthusiasm of the people has excelled all former experiences. The reasons for its success need not be repeated here. The fact is simply that Sousa has a purely Concert Band, every member of which is an artist; that it is in rehearsal and drill continuously for ten months in the year, thus producing a perfection otherwise impossible, and that its leader has a faculty of pleasing the people by giving all classes just what they desire.

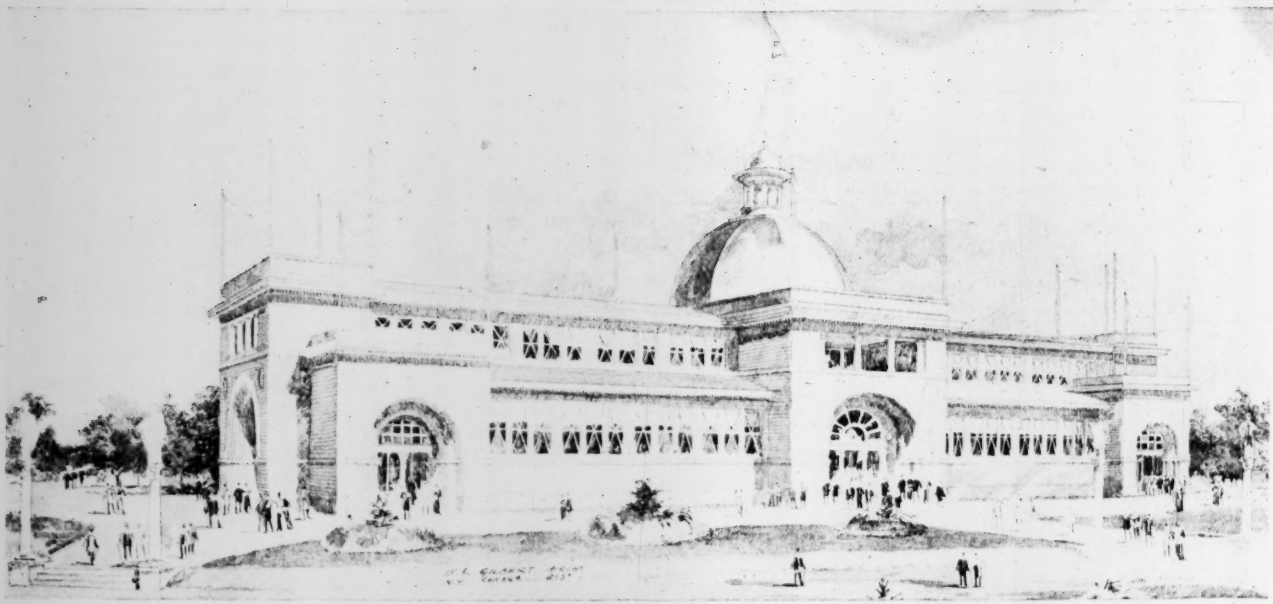


The triumphs of Sousa's Band in 1894 promise to be repeated and even multiplied the current year. The great Band is now on a concert tour of three months duration, which began at Baltimore March 8th.

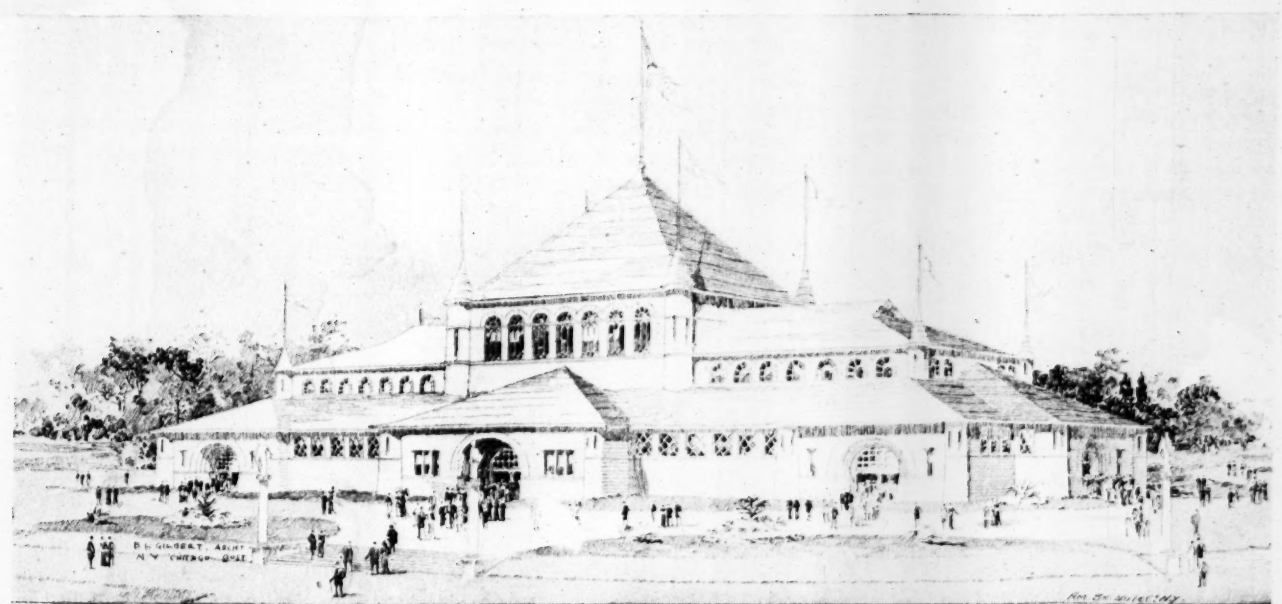
The Band is in Indianapolis to-day and will play a week in Indiana, arriving at St. Louis for concerts on the 13th and 14th; Evansville, April 15th; Louisville, 16th; Nashville, 17th; Chattanooga, 18th; Atlanta, 19th and 20th; Augusta 22d; Macon 23d; Montgomery, 24th; Mobile, 25th; New Orleans, 26th, 27th and 28th; Vicksburg, 29th; Memphis, April 30th and May 1st; and thence via Little Rock through the leading cities of Texas, arriving at Kansas City May 10th; Omaha, 12th; Davenport, 13th; Peoria, 14th and 15th; Chicago, ten days; and thence through Canada to St. John's and Halifax, N. S., and thence to Manhattan Beach where the Band plays until the 2d of September; thence to the St. Louis Exposition until the 20th of October; thence to the Texas State Exposition at Dallas until November 2d, and then another concert tour through the South; thence to the

COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ATLANTA SIX WEEKS.

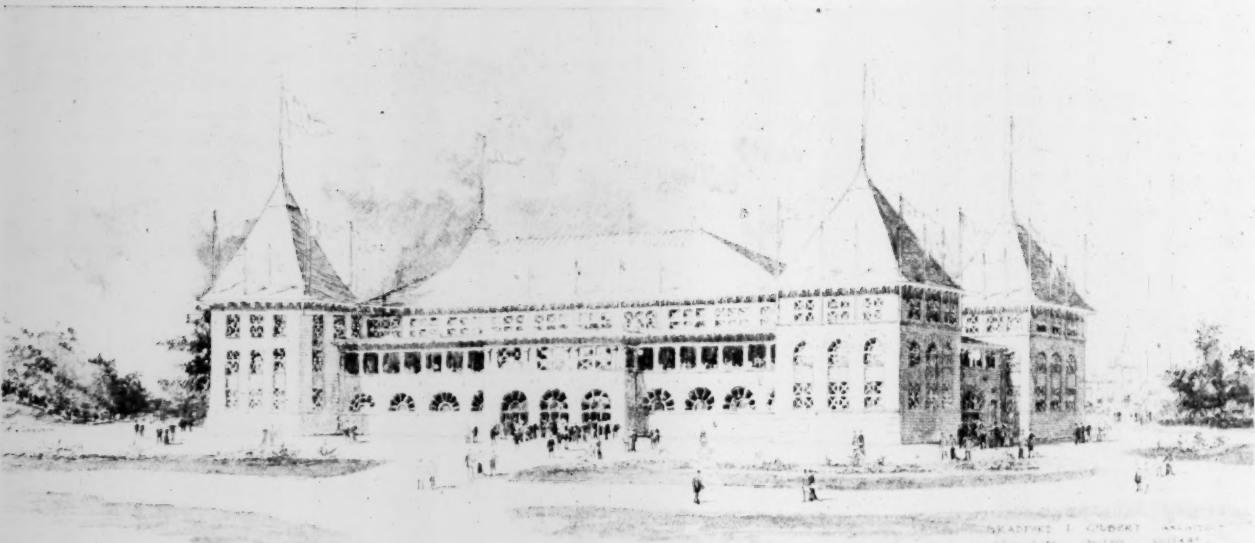
arriving home about the first of February of the New Year—this entire time between the 8th of March and the February following being a succession of daily concerts. If practical evidences were wanting of the marvellous success of Sousa's "Famous Fifty," here they are. So protracted a series of engagements without a break is unprecedented in the history of great musical organizations. Sousa's Band will play in The Grand April 19th and 20th. Excursion Trains will be run from all the neighboring towns.



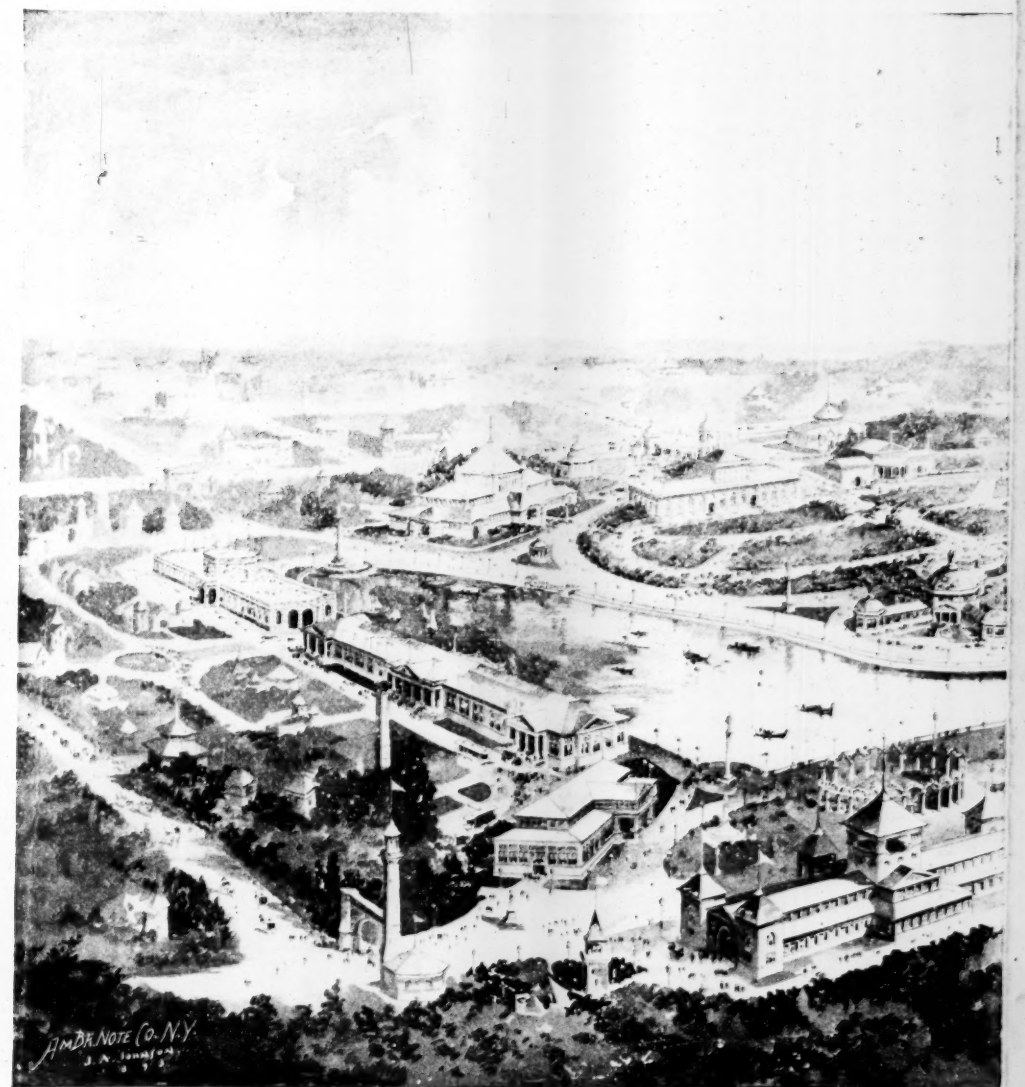
ELECTRICITY BUILDING.



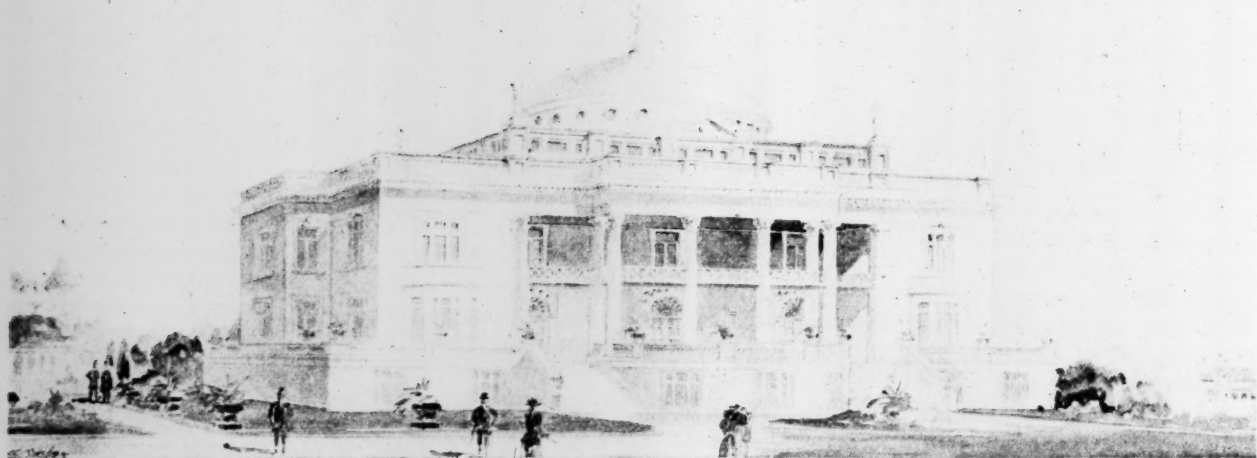
AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.



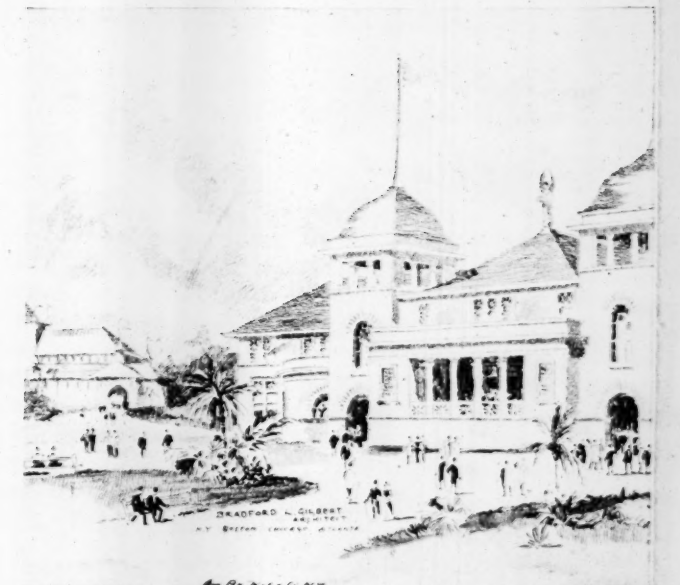
MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.



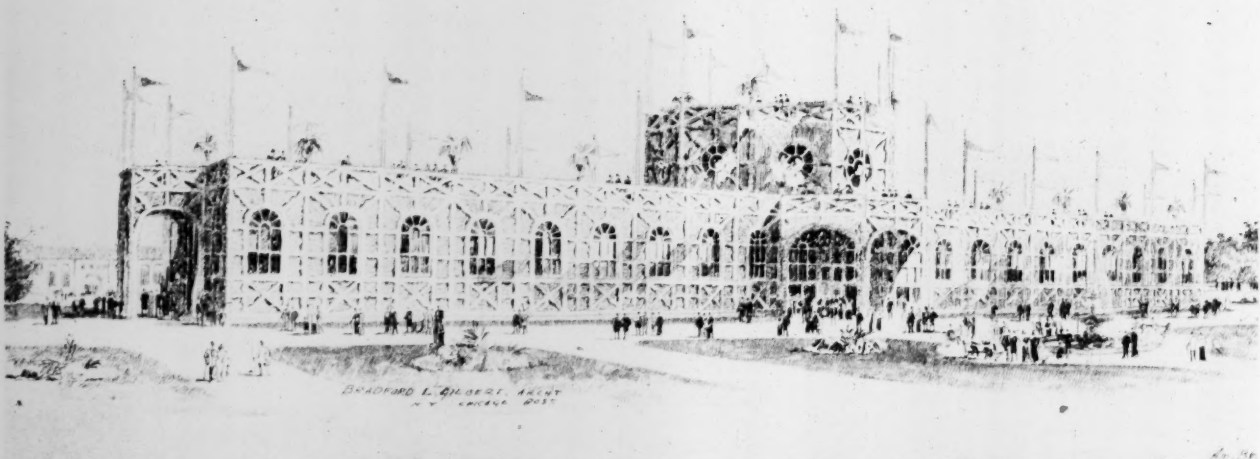
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF EXPOSITION GRO



WOMAN'S BUILDING



AUDIT



MINERALS AND FORESTRY BUILDING.



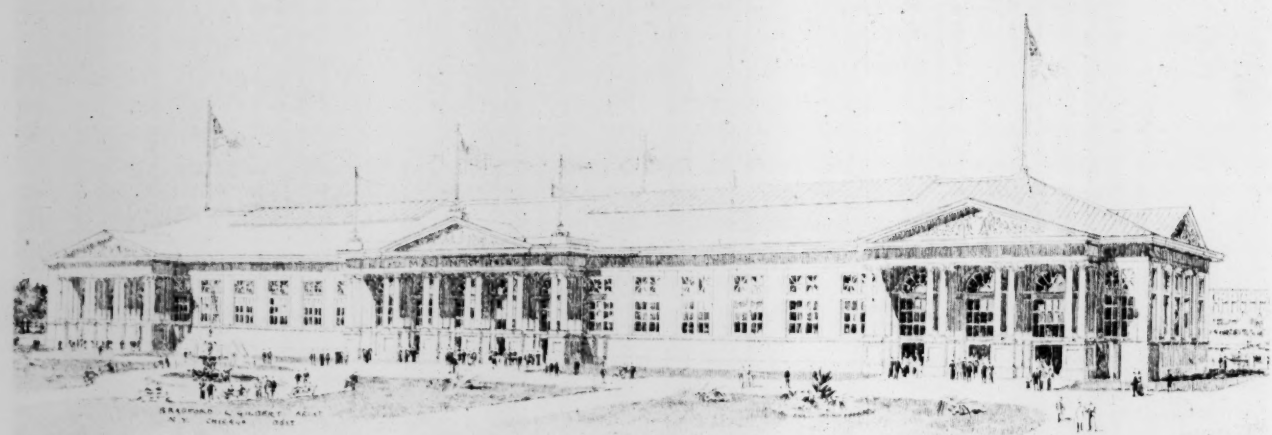
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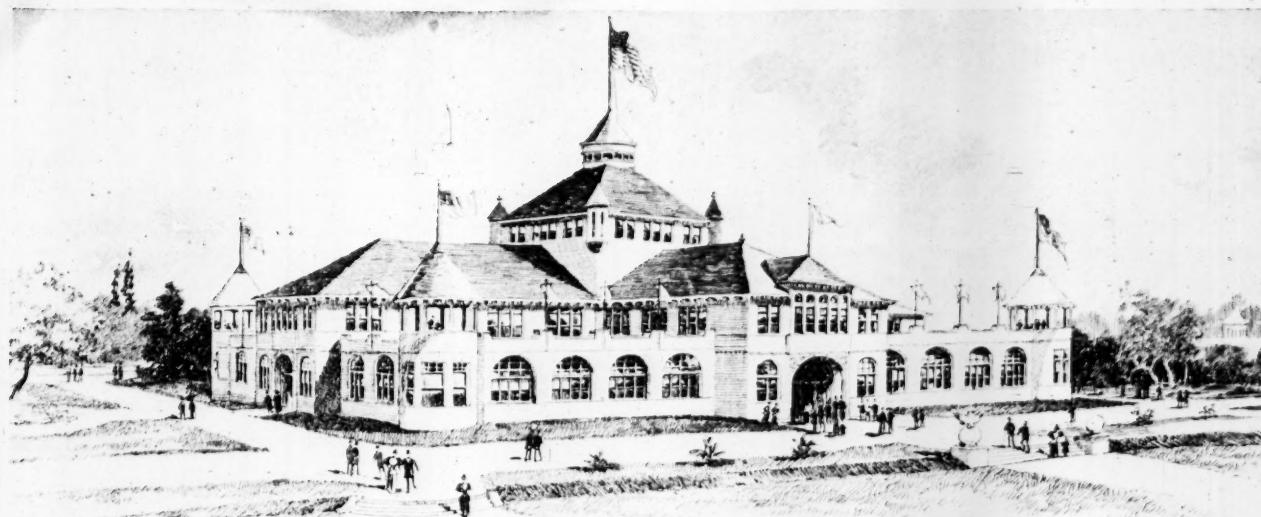
TO BE HELD IN ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A., F

Bird's-eye and detailed views of THIRTEEN of the SEVENTEEN buildings of the Exposition.
contract to be completed June 1st, over 1,000

ONSTITUTION, April 7, 1895



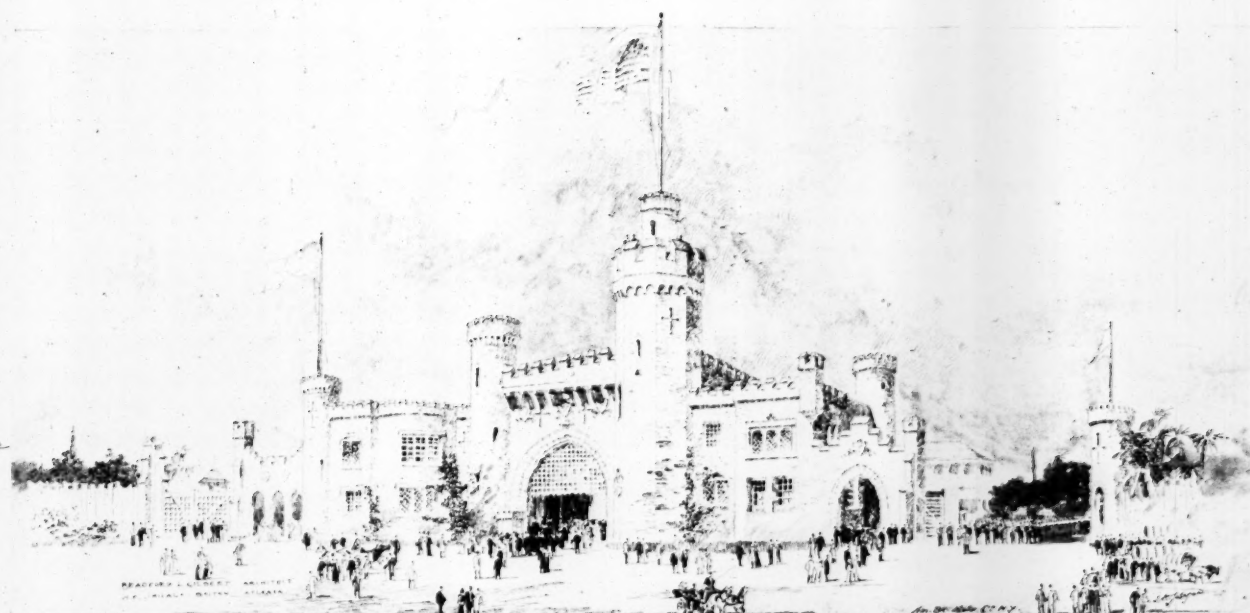
MACHINERY BUILDING.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING.—Authorized by Act of Congress.



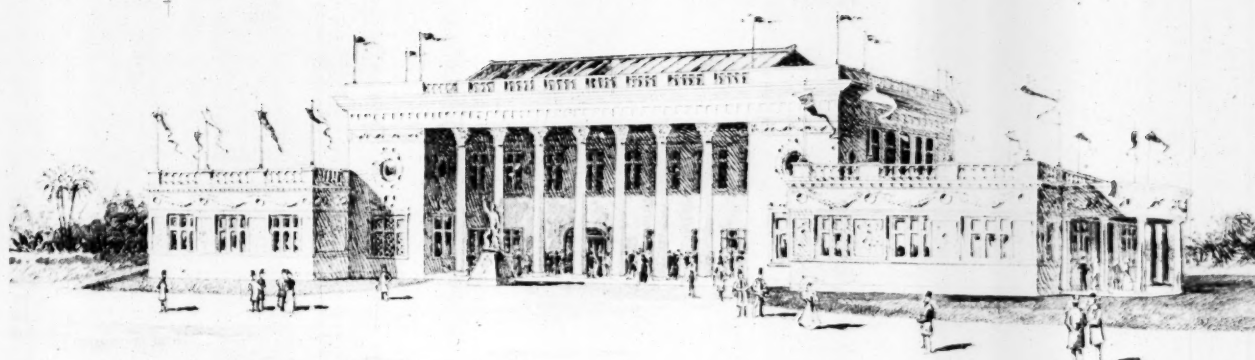
OUNDS—200 Acres with Lake of 30 Acres.



GRAND ENTRANCE AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



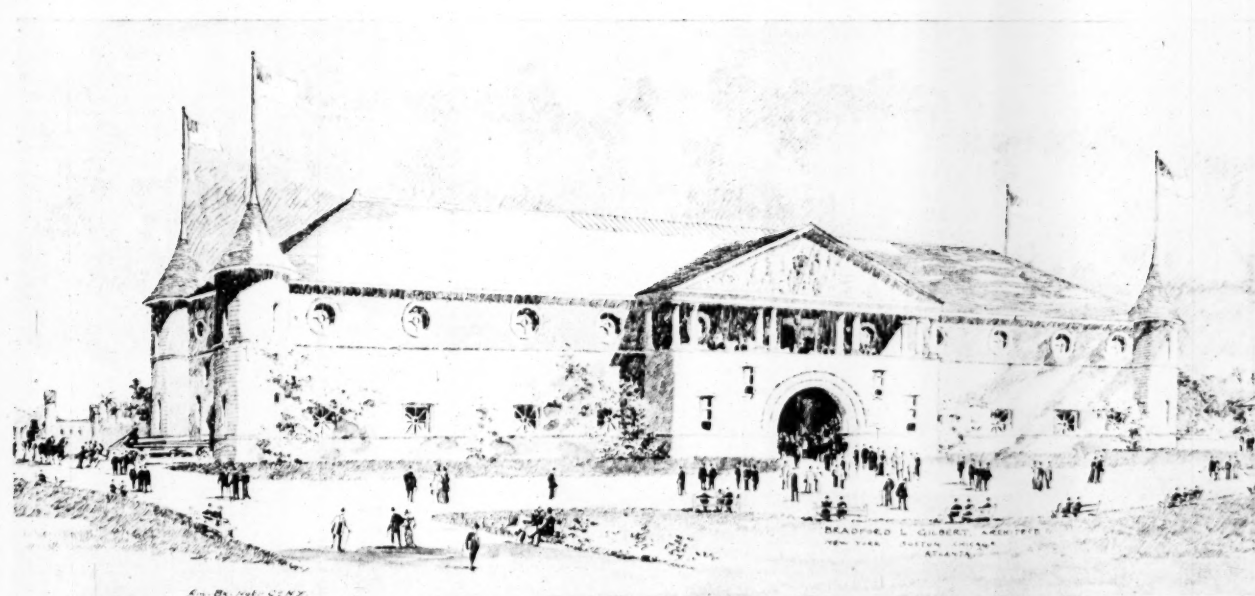
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ERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

OM SEPTEMBER 18 TO DECEMBER 31, 1895

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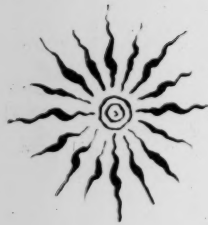
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M. F. AMOROUS, General Manager.

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All Kinds of Lumber in Stock.

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Opium and Whisky Habits

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY

DR. B. M. WOOLLEY,
104½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.

Send for His Book on These Diseases. Free. Address P. O. Box P 387.

See What Those Say Who Have Been Recently Cured.

Read This Letter.

SARDIS, MISS., February 18, 1895.

Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

MY DEAR SIR:—I received a message to-day from Mrs. —, Grenada, Miss., wishing to know something of the remedy that so effectually cured me about four years ago of the whiskey habit. I have written her quite a strong letter. She wishes her husband to try the remedy—he is addicted to the whiskey habit.

I have recommended your medicine to a great many who have tried it with success. I have never heard of its failing in any instance. It cured me effectually about four years ago after about thirty years excessive drinking of stimulants. I regard my cure as one of the strongest tests of the virtue of your medicine, because my wife procured it at the time and gave it to me in doses according to directions, without ever letting me know what it was for or where it came from; and I only took it to gratify her, unaided, therefore, by any will-power of my own or expectation that it was to cure me; and since taking the first dose of your medicine I have never tasted a stimulant of any kind, nor have I had the slightest inclination to do so.

You may use my letter as you see proper.

Very truly and gratefully yours,

W. D. MILLER, Attorney at Law.

A Blessing to Mankind and a Specific for These Troubles

SUMTER, S. C., March 20, 1895.

Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—It affords me infinite satisfaction and pleasure to be able to report the perfect success of your Antidote and the complete recovery of my wife, who has been ill and addicted to the habitual use of morphine for the past eight years.

Just prior to the beginning of this opiate, I placed my wife, who was seriously ill, under the care of an eminent physician, who prescribed as follows:

Morphine Sulph. grs. iv.
Atropia Sulph. gr. ss.
Aq. Distil. Ozs. 4.

M. Sig: To be used every four hours.

This prescription was refilled quite often, and by my friends' advice increased in strength.

I give this testimonial with only the object in view that it may be the means of inducing one or more of the many afflicted morphine habitues to try your Antidote. I cannot hesitate after my experience to declare it a blessing to mankind and a specific for these troubles.

You are, my dear sir, at liberty to publish this, as there are hundreds of people in this city and county who are familiar with the circumstances related above. I beg to remain, yours very truly,

EDWARD J. DUNNE.

Saved from a Drunkard's Grave.

WEST UNION, S. C., March 18, 1895.

Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I suppose you think I have forgotten you, but I never will, for I am satisfied you have saved me from a drunkard's grave. I do not understand how your medicine did it, but it and nothing else did the good work.

So, sir, if there is anything or in any way I can ever repay you, command me and I am at your service. My wife joins me in thanking you. You can use this as you think best. Yours truly,

J. C. MICKLER,

Dealer in General Merchandise, Lumber and Shingles.

It is Wonderful What Your Cure Can Do

CALIFON, NEW JERSEY, March 19th, 1895.

Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

DEAR SIR:—I am happy to write you that I am cured of the morphine habit. I would have written you before now, but whenever I went to write I would get busy in my shop, as I am a barber.

It has been about five or six months since I stopped taking your cure. It does its work well. I never stopped work while I was taking it. You can use my name if you want to do so. It is wonderful what your cure can do. Yours truly,

A. NEIGH.

Used One Bottle Morphine in Six Days. Now Entirely Cured of the Habit.

NEWNAN, GA., March 22, 1895.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. B. M. Woolley for the habit of morphine. I went to Dr. Woolley on the 21st day of September, 1893. At that time I was using one bottle of morphine every six days for an old wound in the head; thought I could not live without it, but at the same time saw that it was fast taking my life from me. When I commenced taking Dr. Woolley's medicine I weighed ninety-six pounds, and my life was no satisfaction to me, but in a short time I saw that the gloomy days were passing away, and in seven months I was entirely cured of the morphine habit.

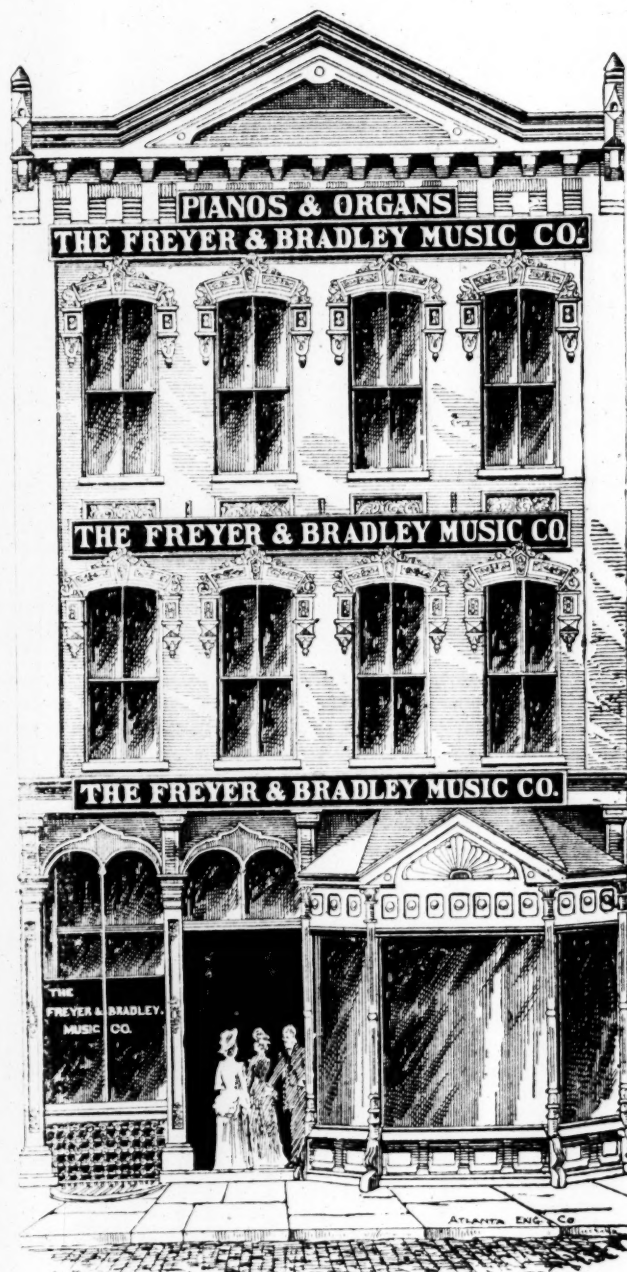
I now weigh one hundred and forty-six pounds and am in better health than I have been in five years. I advise all persons in the morphine habit to try Dr. Woolley. He can surely cure you as he cured me.

P. M. McLEROY,

Newnan, Ga.

The Oldest Music House ... IN ATLANTA ...

W. W. CROCKER, MANAGER.



Conover Pianos

High in price, but no better made in the world.



New England Pianos

Used and indorsed by the leading educational institutions of the South.



Chicago Cottage Organs

More Organs of this make sold than any other in the world. They must be good.



COME AND SEE US.

Prices and Terms to Suit You.

63 Peachtree St., ATLANTA, GA.

Don't You Think So?



There are times when "talking shop" would be better if left undone, then there are times when the generous public appreciates a good thing. When the *Constitution* decided to lay before its readers a work of the printer's art it was so thoroughly posted upon affairs of the trade that it placed this work where the best facilities were afforded in Atlanta.

We think this the right moment to call attention to this fact. What the *Constitution* considers THE BEST, is an index that the public can be best served in this line JUST WHERE THIS SUPPLEMENT WAS PRINTED.

An investigation will develop the fact that we have printing facilities not possessed by any other establishment in the South; hence our motto: "Promptness, artistic effect, good material and the lowest prices at which first-class work can be done." We print anything from a small card to a full-sized newspaper (fine catalogues a specialty) and any person interested in printing cannot afford to ignore our claims. Special attention given to out of town orders. Please correspond with us or call on us when you visit the city.

THE FOOTE & DAVIES CO.

ATLANTA, GA.